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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

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Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
23rd Mar.	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA.....	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7550	.....	....
6th Apr.	MALWA	10512	.....	....
13th "	CHINA	7913	.....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA ...	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA ..	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA....	6523
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....

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SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon.....	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC....	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer.....	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon.....	5th Sept "

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YARRA	4,142	Sellier.....	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA.....	5,686	Boyer	25th May "

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SEMIRAMIS	3981	...A. Martinolich	22nd March,
AFRICA	4596	...P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	...F Mosca	16th April,
KORRBEE	5301	...A Forenti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	...M. Dabcovich	16th May,
AFRICA	4596	...P. Badessich	1st June,
KORRBEE	5301	...A. Forenti	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	...P. Badessich	1st Aug.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*†AUSTRIA	7589	...A. Bilaffer	3rd April,
*†VORWAERTS ...	5990	...R. Colledani	2nd May,
*PERSIA	5895	...P. Craglietto	25th May.
*TRIESTE	5085	...D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*F. FERDINAND	6046	...C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

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KOLA.....	1,205	Thur. 21st Mar.	9 a.m.	Gutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 22nd Mar.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvie.

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May "

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†	—Aston Hall	3,627	" 12	" 26	Mar. 12	" 31
†	—Methley Hall.....	3,491	" 22	Mar. 8	" 20	" 30
‡*	—City of London ...	9,000	" 21	" 4	" 15	Apl. 16
*	City of Karachi...	5,547	Mar. 1	" 13	" 24	Mar. 31
†	City of Carthage....	5,524	" 11	" 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Sutton Hall	4,409	" 19	Apl. 2	" 14	" 21
†	Wistow Hall.....	3,314	" 11	Mar. 25	" 6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,908	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
†	City of Glasgow.....	6,457	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 25	June 8	June 19	June 26

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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.
C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's CHARTERED S.S. "ISTOK," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

ELYSIUM RINK.

LAST 10 DAYS OF
SKATING SESSIONS.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE,
INCLUDING USE OF SKATES.
AT 6 & 9-30 EACH EVENING.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Messrs. HARRY TESSMANN & MAX ROMMEL, each SEPARATELY TO SIGN our FIRM, per PROCURATION.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH MARCH, 1907.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY the 25th March, 1907, at 6-30 P. M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
R. A. SPENCE,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT for EUROPEAN AMATEURS only will commence on SATURDAY, March 16th, at 9 P.M., and will continue every night (except Sundays) until the Tournament is completed. Full particulars of the starts, etc., can be seen at the Billiard Room.

FREDERICK BRIDGER,
Tournament Manager.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 45-0-0 per Share was sanctioned, being payable on or after TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1907, to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the register of the Company on 13th March, 1907.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be given on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's registered office at "Bella Vista Offices," Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA AND SONS,
Agent,
THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
BOMBAY, 13TH MARCH, 1907.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Second SESSIONS of 1907 of OYER and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1907, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 14th day of March, 1907.

T. W. CUFFE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December 1906 of

Rs. 30	0	0	per share of Rs. 500	0 0 0 paid up.
,, 15	0	0	Do.	250 0 0 ,,
,, 7	8	0	Do.	125 0 0 ,,
,, 3	12	0	Do.	62 8 0 ,,
,, 1	14	0	Do.	31 4 0 ,,

free of Income-Tax will be paid on application, on and after the 18th March 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 22nd February 1907.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December 1903 of Rs 30 per share (of Rs. 500 paid up) free of Income tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th March 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 22nd February, 1907.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1906, of Rs. 30 per share (of Rs. 500 paid up) and Rs. 15 per share (of Rs. 250 paid up) free of Income tax, will be paid, on application on and after the 18th March 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 22nd February 1907.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1906, of Rs. 30 per share (of Rs. 500 paid up) free of Income-tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th March, 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 22nd February, 1907.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1906, of Rs. 3 per share (of Rs 100 paid up) free of Income-tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th March, 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 22nd February, 1907.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December 1906 of Rs 15 per share (of Rs 500 paid up) free of Income-tax, will be paid, on application on and after the 18th March 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 22nd February 1907.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents,
BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SOME INTERESTING BOOKS.

POPULAR EDITIONS OF
MR. MURRAY'S STANDARD WORKS.

Large Crown 8vo. Rs. 2-3 each.

English Battles and sieges in the Peninsula. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Napier, K.C.B. With Portrait.

"We are very glad to see a popular re-issue by Mr. Murray of Napier's 'English battles and Sieges in the Peninsula.' Napier's admirable writing in this neat form ought to reach many."—"Athenæum."

Letters from high latitudes. Being some account of a Voyage in 1856, in the Schooner Yacht Foam, to Iceland, Jan Meyon, and Spitzbergen. By the late Marquess of Dufferin. With Portrait and Illustrations.

"It is spiced with the spirit of romance and adventure of the sea and of literature, and is one of the most delightful works of travel ever written."—"Scotsman."

The Lion Hunter of South Africa. Five years' Adventure in the Far Interior of South Africa. With Notices of the Native Tribes and Savages. By Roualeyn Gordon Cumming. With 16 Woodcuts.

"It is many years since I first read Gordon Cumming's 'Lion Hunter'—the Lion Hunter of South Africa, as he was called. With much of the old delight I have been reading Mr. Murray's new edition of this entertaining work. . . . Language fails to communicate the thrill it excites"—"Westminster Gazette."

A History of the Siege of Gibraltar. 1779-1783. With a Description and Account of that Garrison from the Earliest Times. By John Drinkwater, Captain in the Seventy-second Regiment, or Royal Manchester Volunteers. With Plans.

"Mr. Murray's re-issue of Captain Drinkwater's description of the Great Siege of Gibraltar is distinctly welcome; . . . a straightforward, soldierly tale."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

The Rob Roy on the Jordan. A Canoe Cruise in Palestine, Egypt, and the Waters of Damascus. By John Macgregor, M.A., Captain of the Royal Canoe Club. With Maps and Illustrations.

"In a handsome form and at a very cheap price Mr. Murray has issued a new edition of Macgregor's 'The Rob Roy on the Jordan.' . . . Mr. Murray is doing good service in issuing such editions."—"Liverpool Courier."

The life of John Nicholson, Soldier and Administrator. By Captain Lionel J. Trotter. With Portrait and 3 Maps.

"The reader who cares to know more of a man truly cast in a hero's mould should read this book for himself."—"Yorkshire Daily Post."

The Personal life of David Livingstone. Chiefly from his unpublished Journals and Correspondence in the possession of his Family. By William Garden Blaikie, D.D., LL.D., With Portrait and Map.

"It is a pleasure to see this admirable biography of Livingstone in its ninth edition, and accessible in a handsome volume for half a crown."—"Literary World."

Lux Mundi. A Series of Studies in the Religion of the Incarnation. By various writers, Edited by Charles Gore, D.D., Bishop of Birmingham.

WORKS OF THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.

Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church from Abraham to the Christian era. With Portraits, Maps, and Plans. 3 Vols.

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CAPSULES FOR THE HAIR.
(Containing no other Drug than the purest Hæmoglobin.)

When falling out, or turning prematurely grey these Capsules, by enriching the Blood, make the hair, glossy, luxuriant, and full of vitality and bring the natural shade to the hair. They are the greatest Blood Tonic of the day, strengthen the system, and are invaluable to pale people. Re. 1-4, at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

MADON SONS & CO.

No. 16-18, ABDUL RHEMAN Street, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A NEW "SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CLASS" is now already OPENED, called "THE REMINGTON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING," in connection with Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Hummum Street, where Expert and Scientific training will be given under the guidance of an experienced and qualified Teacher, Mr. Pirozshaw M. Chinoy, late Shorthand & Typewriting Teacher of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, holder of the Certificate of Messrs. Issac Pitman & Sons (from England). Names are enrolled every day.

DANCING THOROUGHLY TAUGHT.

MISS F. SHORT'S Private Select Adult Classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 P.M., all new and fashionable DANCES TAUGHT; private Lessons by appointment; Children's class on THURSDAYS, 5 P.M. Classes now forming.

Terms on application "BOWEN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S.S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE NEW MANAGEMENT beg to inform their patrons that they have received from Home, Salmon, Soles, Pheasents, English Beef, and other delicacies.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARAYEN VISHWANATH, RAMCHANDRA NARAYEN, JANARDHAN NARAYEN and ANNA NARAYEN, the last two Minors by their Guardian, the said NARAYEN VISHWANATH, GOPINATH VISHWANATH, BABURAO GOPINATH and DWARKANATH GOPINATH, the last two Minors by their Guardian, the said Gopinath Vishwanath, Eknath Vishwanath, Khanderao Eknath and Bhavanishanker Eknath the last two minor, by their Guardian, the said Eknath Vishwanath, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our clients the under-mentioned property.

All persons having any claim to or interest in the said hereditaments and premises, by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance or otherwise, should within 14 days from the date hereof make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, situated at 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that Fazendari piece or parcel of land situated at Nagdevi Street, bearing Ward No. 355 Street, No. 25, together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by the property of Chhagan Bhansali and on or towards the East by the property of Jinibai Kuberdas, daughter of Bapu Sikliker.

HIRALAL AND THAKORDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the new Church to take the place of the old Church of St. Peter's, Mazagon, will be laid on TUESDAY, March, 19th, at 5-30 P.M., by HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LAMINGTON.

At the service, the Bishop of Bombay will give a short address.

The site of the new Church is on the tram line in the Mazagon Road.

Offerings of friends and parishioners may be sent to be laid upon the stone.

H. S. NICHOLSON,
Vicar, St. Peter's, Mazagon.

ECONOMY IN CABLING.

THE MAXIMUM LIMIT CARD of a MILLION MILLIONS CYPHER WORDS. The only Complete 12 Figure Code in Existence. Figures Ranging from 0 to 9. Simple as ABC. Price £5-5 for two copies, subsequent copies £1-1 each.

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THE PANTELEGRAPHY PUBLISHING CO., LD, LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS: L. B. COATES & Co., 103, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PROTECTED WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para. 3B of the Bombay Port Trust Warehouse Bye-laws, it is hereby notified that the new Warehouse F, near Manson Road and between Musjid Bridge Road and Broach Street (Victoria Dock) is, until further notice, set apart exclusively for Piece-goods, Yarns and other Textile fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hessians) in orginal bales and cases, and metals.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
PORT TRUST BUNDERS.
BOMBAY, 14TH MARCH, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 618 of 1901.

1. CHINOY PARBAT ... ...
2. KOREBAI alias RATANBAI widow of KASUJI PARBAT, deceased and ... ... } Plaintiffs.
3. CASUMNOR MAHOMED ... ...

vs.

1. BAI HIRABAI ... ... HASSAMBHAI
2. ALBAI, widows of HASSAMBHAI BHUNDALIBHOY, deceased ... ... } Defendants
3. ABDULLA HASSAMBHAY ... ...
4. SAHAN HASSAMBHAI, a minor under age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem ABDULLA HASSAMBHOY ... ...
5. JAFFERALI HASSANBHAI ... ...
6. SOOBHANALLI HASSAMBHAI and ...
7. VALI MAHOMED HASSAMBHAI ...

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1903, the following immoveable property in one lot, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1907, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the above-named plaintiffs and the above named defendants in all those thirteen pieces or parcels of Vatan land, situate at Mount Road or Gorepieo Road, in the registration and sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and all other erections built and standing thereon containing by admeasurement thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty square feet or thereabouts, Lot No. 1 containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 3 containing two thousand eight hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 4 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 5 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 6 containing three thousand and three hundred and sixty square feet, Lot No. 7 containing three thousand one hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 8 containing one thousand two hundred and eighty-six square feet, Lot No. 9 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 10 containing one thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 11 containing three thousand eight hundred and forty square feet, Lot No. 12 containing three thousand eight hundred and forty square feet and Lot No. 13 containing five hundred and forty-six square feet and forming and being portions of the larger piece of Poras Pradeshi and Rigs and situate in the Registration Collectorate of land Revenue under Old Nos. 155 and 585, and New Survey No. 7/3721 containing by admeasurement nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 401, 93 and 99 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North partly by the property of Pomby Fort Trust party, by the ground of Gunpat Manockji and partly by a common drain or water-course leading through the ground of Gupat Manockji to the sea, on or towards the West partly by the property of Cassibai, widow of Cassinath Ramnath Patel, and partly by the Mount Roda Gorupdo Road, and on or towards the South, partly by the ground of the Bombay Port Trust, partly by the property of Murji on Chunabali and partly by a passage leading to Ghatundo Village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the office of the said Commissioner or of the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 9, Bell Lane Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of March 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Cable Cloths, Checks, Dhaties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh Bakha, Damask pattern, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Jackets, Tuans Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed ticking, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurneys (Fancy & Merino ribbed, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NOTICE

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 15.] [BOMBAY, *March* 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85⅞	¼	
3 do. Rentes	95⅛		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101		un chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	65½		¼
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16		un chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅛		¼
Do. in New York	67⅛		¼
Exchange on London at Paris	25·34½	0 2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52	¼	
Do. do. do. New York	4·83⅛		¼
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	Since 17 Jan.	
Do. Short London Bills,	5⅛%	⅛	
Do. 3 months' sight	5⅛%	⅛	
Do. 6 months' sight	5%	⅛	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅛%	¼	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅛%	¼	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½%	un chgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½%	un chgd	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ... £ 100,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 7/16d.
Mail.—£100,000 shipped from Egypt earmarked Indian Currency Account.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 480,000
Gold to Bombay ... £ 120,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Steady
Futures	firm
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Quiet
Total Sales	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports	31,000
Mid-Americans	6·03+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11⅛ unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·72 +04	5·72 +03	5·72 +04	5·71 +03

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·71 +04	5·69 +03	5·66 +03	5·62 +02	5·62 +03

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	33,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	32,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	22,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	2,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—11·25+05

Futures—Month of March 9·56 + 05 / Do. do. July 9·73 + 09 } Advanced owing to firm cables and Bull Support and shot covering.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton	—10 1/16 + 1/16
Futures—Month of May	10·47+09
Do. do. July	10·60+03

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

NEW YORK, March 1.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	150,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	70,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	99,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	1,021,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	521,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 1/16
F. G. Broach	d. 5 1/16
Good Broach	d. 5 3/16
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 13/16
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 14/16
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 15/16
Fine Oomras	d. 4 15/16
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 15/16
Good Oomras	d. 4 15/16
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 15/16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 4 15/16
Fine Belatti	d. 4 15/16
Good Belatti	d. 4
Fine Bengals	d. 3 15/16
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 15/16
Good Bengals	d. 3 15/16
Fine M. G. Bhowagger	d. 4 15/16

Good Maharas Westerns C. I. F.—4 7/16 Sellers. Months—March-April.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly—5 1/32 Sellers. Months—April-May.
Fair Coconadas—4 1/32 Sellers. Months—March-April.

Good Khandeish	d. 4 3/16
F. G. Khandesh	d. 4 3/16

Coconada Cotton Ginned 4 1/32 March-April Sellers.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—30½ New Terms—May-June.
Tone of Wheat—London, sellers, Canal, Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 49½—April/May—Dunkirk—Value—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 45½ March/April—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 45½ Mar.-Apl. Hamburg—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7¼—½

Sugar
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 7½d.
Months of Shipment—April. Value.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet

Rubber—
Para Rubber—5s. 1d. Sellers.

Metals—

Copper Braziers	£123
Yellow Metal	d. 9¼

Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Bombay. £ 0 14 0
Bar Iron—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 6 19 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ℔ F. O. B. Liverpool £ 14 5 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. £ 7 0 0

Arrival—"Benavon."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
10 Bars Silver ...	22,729	London	Caledonia	National Bank
1 Package Gold Bullion	30,000	London	Caledonia	Cox and Co
1 Bundle Ba ..	875	Dwarka	Lhasa	Mook-Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Ba ...	1,000	C. Mandvi	Lhasa	Mack-Mackenzie and Co
359 Bars silver...	....	London	Caledonia	Supdt V and P Docks

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The slight advance in prices in the Home markets has caused a steadier feeling locally, and rates, particularly for Broach, are firmer. Tenders against contracts for good Broach commence from to-day, and as the settlement approaches, it is possible that difference between good and fine Broach will further narrow. A moderate business continues in settlements and coverings of contracts for this month's delivery in all styles, and there is again some enquiry by shippers for April Broach. Spot cotton is moving on much the same lines as before, i.e. high class Oomras and Broach shippers being the chief buyers. Mills are quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	253	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	244	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	213	,,
Fine M. G. Dananganm Pulgaon ...	206/7	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	199	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	200	,,
Fine M. G. Mattia	187	,,
Fine M. G. Omrawtee	177/73	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	184	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	173	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	153/6	,,
Good Wairagar	160	,,
Good New Oomrah Dharwar ...	208	,,

FREIGHTS.

The market continues steady with a moderate amount of booking for this and next month at current rates. Prices are unchanged at 15s. to 17s. 6d. according to ports.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
Prices continue firm, but there is less disposition shown to operate.

Ready	Rs.	7 9 0
Apl-May	,,	7 13 0

Rapeseed—
Tone steady and prices unchanged. Business doing at the following rates:—

Brown Cawnpore April-May	Rs.	7 10 0
,, Kutni Ready	,,	7 10 0
Yellow Cawnpore April-May	,,	8 6 0

Gingellyseed:—
The market is quiet. Little enquiry for white descriptions but good demand for Black Kutni.

Bold White	85 per cent	Rs.	52 8 0
,,	75 do.	,,	50 8 0
,,	65 do.	,,	49 0 0
Black Kutni		,,	44 8 0

CASTORSEED:—
... ,, 37 0 0
Tone—Steady.
COTTONSEED:—
... ,, 20 8 0
Tone—Quiet.
GROUNDNUTS:—
... ,, 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.
WHEAT:—
Market quiet. Little doing.
White Delhi ... ,, 4 7 0

Shares:—

Maneckjee Petits ...	Rs.	3,370	April
Davids	,,	385	,,
Kohinoors	,,	750	,,
Tapti Valley Railway ...	,,	465	
Bank of India ...	,,	55	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	18,276	bales.
Wheat	12,968	cwts.
Linseed	15,450	,,
Rapeseed...	13,649	,,
Gingellyseed	5,432	,,
Poppyseed	105	,,
Groundnuts	2,016	,,
Castorseed	8,007	,,
Rice	3,098	,,
Myrabollams	4,028	,,
Cottonseed	37,144	,,
Gram	2,965	,,
Joowar	7,697	,,
Maize	....	,,

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING,] [16TH MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
Is steady. Borrowers for two months at 6¼ per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The Market is steadier to-day. Most Banks have been offering to sell T.T. at 1s. 4 3/32d. without finding any buyers. The credit rate is also firmer at 1s. 4 15/32d. 3rd instant with few bills offering. Firmer discount rates in London are making Banks cautious about buying. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s.	4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	1s.	4 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s.	4 3/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s.	4 3/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		152
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...		162
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		219½

Government Paper:—
There has been very little doing in this market to-day. Rates opened at 97 11/16 ready and 97 3/4 for the settlement and close unchanged but steady. Calcutta rates are advised as 97 11/16 ready and 97 15/16 for delivery forward in a month. We quote:—

Cash	97 11
1st Settlement	97 12

Bullion:—
Reuter advises the following shipments of Bullion by the steamer leaving London on Friday viz:—£480,000 Silver and £120,000 Gold for Bombay. The London silver quotations are, as advised this morning, practically unchanged 31 7/16 ready and 31½ for delivery forward in two months. Rates in our market have been weak throughout the day and close, after a fall of about ¼ per cent. as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	80	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	79	8	0

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 16.] [BOMBAY, *March* 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85 7/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	95½		¼
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101		un chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	65½		un chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	31 1/16		⅛
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31		⅛
Do. in New York	67⅛		⅛
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·33½		·01
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·52		un chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·83⅛		⅛
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since 17 Jan	
Do. Short London Bills,	5⅛%		un chgd
Do. 3 months' sight ... Indian Bank Bills,	5⅛%		un chgd
Do. 6 months' sight ...	5%		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5⅛%		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5⅛%		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4½%		⅛
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4½%		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 7/16d.
MAILS.—£125 000 from Australia Earmarked for Indian Currency Account.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spot	Quiet
Futures	do
East Indian	do
Manchester	do
Total Sales	7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 bales
Imports	34,000 bales
Mid-Americans	6·06+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11⅛ unged.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·68 — 05	5·68 — 04	5·68 — 04	5·68 — 03

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·67 — 04	5·65 — 03	5·64 — 02	5·61 — 01	5·60 — 02

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Forts ...	26,000 bales
Do. do. last year...	17,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	9,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	33,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—11·25 unchanged.

Futures.—Month of March, 9·52 — 04 / Do. do. July, 9·71 — 07 } Declined owing to weak cables and to bearish visible supply figures.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10 1/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 10·40 — 07
Do. do. July 10 53 — 07
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

COTTON STOCK in London ... 8,000 bales
,, Total Visible Supply ... 4,070,000 ,,
,, ,, American ... 3,81,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Mark ... 11,000,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON

Total Week's Sales	63,000	bales
,, Sold on speculation	1,000	,,
,, Sold for Exportation	4,000	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to consumers	84,000	,,
,, Actual Exports	6,000	,,
,, Week's Imports	169,000	,,
,, Stock	1,207,000	,,
Surat's Week's Sales	100	,,
,, Sold on speculation	....	
,, Sold for exportation	200	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to consumers	900	,,
,, Actual Exports	100	,,
,, Week's Imports	1,000	,,
,, Stocks	18,000	,,
Afloat Americans	220,000	,,
,, Indian	14,000	,,

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 49½ Apl.-May Dunkirk, value.
Brown Cawnpore, 416 lbs. ex-ship 45 Mar.-Apl, Antwerp, value.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45½ Mar.-Apl. Hamburg sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

Wheat:—
Red Karachi per 492 lbs. ex-ship 30 New T May-June—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7¼ unchanged.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s. 0½d. sellers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 18.

204 DRILL INSTRUCTION.

There will be Drill and Instruction at the old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder daily at 7-30 a.m.
The Head-Quarters of No 3 Co B V A at Nesbit Road will be open every night for Drill at 9 p.m.
The above parade are specially ordered to enable non efficients to make themselves efficient by the 31st instant in accordance with Rule 12 of Corps Rules to which special attention is drawn.

E B COMPANY.

Parade on Wednesday the 20th instant at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence light stations.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 18.

926 The Commanding Officer is pleased to be able to notify that a team from "D" Company has been successful in winning the Officers Challenge shield which was open to all telegraphists (Volunteers) in India and Burma.
The winning team was composed of the following N C Officers and Volunteers:—Sergt. H Netscher Sergt W C Shepherd, Corpl W J Bell, Lce Corpl F Monteath and Vol L H Baker.
Corpl Bell was also successful in winning the silver medal and Vol Lawrence the Bronze medal for the 2nd and 3rd best individual score in the competition.
927.—Extract from Brigade Orders dated 15th March 1907 is published for information:—
No. 378.—Volunteers Proficiency. In accordance with para 60, ARI Vol. IX, the undermentioned N C Officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles passed an examination held at Santa Cruz on the 9th February 1907, in the subjects laid down in para 62—VIII, A R I Vol IX, for the examination of Subalterns and Captains, and, in accordance with para 65, are awarded Proficiency Certificates:—
Sergt W C Shepherd, Corpl A B Greenwood, Lce Corpl S D'Silva and Lce Corpl O R Cooke.
928—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the following Matches will be fired at Ghat Kopar as under commencing at 7 a m:—
Tuesday the 19th instant—Matches Nos 3 and 4.
Wednesday the 20th instant—March No 5.
Thursday the 21st instant—Match No 6 and Recruits Matches Nos. 10, and 11.
Friday the 22nd instant—All Comers Match.
Saturday the 23rd instant—Match No 7.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOT ILL—BUT AILING!

Advice to Those Out-of-Sorts.

There are thousands of women and men who though they are not really ill, in the true sense of the word, are always ailing. They constantly dwell on the borders of ill-health. They are like the mountain-climber who in scaling the dizzy ridges is ever tempting fate by venturing near the edge of the precipice. A sudden gust of wind, a slip or a false step will fling him into the yawning chasm beneath. People who are always ailing, though not really *ill*, spend their lives at the edge of an awful abyss, into which the first epidemic or first chilly weather may sweep their frail forms. But apart from the danger of always ailing, this condition is in itself most miserable and trying. You have neither the energy to share other people's pleasures, nor the strength to resist brooding over more or less magnified trouble. Sleepless nights, loss of appetite, severe headaches, bouts of sickness, and pains after meals, only accentuate the ever-present feeling of great depression and weariness. You lose interest in the home, ambition in life, and are often cross, irritable and hard to please, all because of some insidious weakness which you find it difficult to understand.

Because of the sedentary lives they lead, women are very liable to suffer from this "always ailing" condition.

THESE DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS EXPLAINED.

All this is a sign that you are low in tone, and that you need a course of Bile Beans for Biliousness to restore your lost health and buoyant spirits. Bile Beans enable you to "live" every day, not merely to drag through it. Bile Beans owe their great success to the natural and unfailingly efficacious action of certain precious herbal extracts of which they are wholly composed. They are a gift direct from forest to patient.

Bile Beans not only contain certain rare vegetable extracts, but these extracts are united in a certain manner which multiplies the virtues of each ingredient. One ingredient, for instance, has a special power over the liver and regulates the flow of bile; another directly assists and strengthens the stomach; others again exert a wholesome influence over the bowels, and so on. But not one of the ingredients interferes with the rest. There is perfect harmony of action, the disordered conditions which are causing trouble and menacing life are corrected, and new vigour and vitality is firmly established throughout the body, blood, and nerves. In short, Bile Beans change the life of constant ailing to one of lasting health and happiness. How different are Bile Beans from old-fashioned mineral purgatives, on which many people rely even to-day, ignorant of their dangers.

The wise housewife always has a box of Bile Beans handy, and the far-sighted business and working man has a few Bile Beans in his vest pocket, for by reason of their gelatine coating Bile Beans can be carried loose without losing their virtue. Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists, at Re. 1/- per box, and Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine Bile Beans.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS,

DUNCAN—March 9, at the Ganges Jute Mill, Seebpore, Howrah, the wife of Mitchell Duncan, of a son.
RAMET—March 9, at Cocanada, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. J. Ramet, Inspector, Salt and Abkari Department, Tuticorin, a daughter.
JARRAD—March 7, at 7 Royd St., Calcutta, the wife of E. D. Jarrad, of a daughter.
MACKENZIE—March 8, at Elysee Cottage, Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. C. Baldwin Mackenzie, of a daughter.
QUILTER—March 6, at Quetta, the wife of Mr. G. J. H. Quilter, Superintendent of Post Offices, or a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FOLEY—EMMETT March 9, at Quetta, St. Mary of Bethany's Church, by the Rev. J. Horsden Parry, M. A., Chaplain, Edwin George Foley to Kathleen Priscilla, daughter of the late W. E. Leason Emmett, Esq., of London. By Special License.

DEATHS.

DUHAN—March 13, at Lucknow, at the residence of his brother, Edward Montague, late Superintendent, Railway Mail Service.
PEPPER—March 6, at Manipur, Lieutenant A. H. P. Pepper, 16th Rajputs, aged 22.
SWIFT STILLWELL—At the General Hospital, Calcutta Charles Swift Stillwell, of the Quarter Master General's Division, Simla and Calcutta, aged 49.
TAYLOR—March 15, at Madras, Minnie Ethel, elder daughter of the late Mr. G. W. M. Taylor, aged 36 years.

THE INDIAN . . . CHIRETTA PLANT.

Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World.

The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8
Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0
Liquor Chirettince. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Re. 1-12 & 3 0
Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Re. 2 8

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THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 46 m.; Sun sets, 6 h. 49 m.; High water 1-44 m., 2-21s.; Low water, 7-45 m., 7-53s.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Rev. F. X. Haan's lecture on "The Electric Spark in the Vacuum," 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.
Elysium Skating Rink.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Chief of Kagal arrived in Bombay on Friday, and have put up temporarily in Sittaram's Buildings. The former is attended by six, and the latter by nineteen followers.

TOTAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—Deokibai, a Hindu woman, was injured by the sudden collapse of a house in Dharamsey street, on the 10th instant, and was removed for treatment to the Jamsetbedji Hospital, where she died on Saturday. An inquest was held regarding her death the same day when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Sebastian, a Goanese boy, aged two years and a half, was playing in a lane, below the Bellasis Road Bridge on Friday when he was run over by a labour-cart. He was picked up and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. An inquest was held before Mr. R. Byrne, the Coroner, later on Saturday, when it appeared that the driver was in no way to blame, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH OF A PARSEE PLEADER.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Ardasir Nasarwanjee, Pleader, a young and promising pleader of Bombay, who died on Friday last at his father's residence in Frere Road. He was only forty years of age and bore a good reputation as a skilful lawyer. His practical knowledge of law stood him in good stead in the conduct of intricate cases, and attracted to him a large clientele. He was the second son of Mr. Nasarwanjee Nowrojee, Pleader, the oldest living pleader in Bombay, for whom the widest sympathy is felt at this sad bereavement.

TIRED OF HIS LIFE.—William James Bateman, aged 38 years, an able seaman belonging to H. M. S. "Lapwing," was on Friday night last missed from the Sailors' Home. The matter was reported to the police who, on enquiries, ascertained that before leaving the Home at 8 p.m., that evening Bateman was heard to say that he was tired of life, and that he would drown himself. On making a search, the police found his straw hat lying near the north wall of the wet basin in the Dock. This circumstance led to a presumption that he had drowned himself. Divers were set at work, and a search was made, but no trace of his body was obtained.

On Saturday afternoon Bateman's body was seen floating in the basin in the Government Dock. It was removed to the Morgue where Mr. P. Bryne, the Coroner held an inquest in the evening. Francis Wilson, a seaman on board H. M. S. Lapwing, deposed that on Thursday evening he saw the deceased at Sailor's Home, when the latter said he was going to the dock to commit suicide. Witness advised him to go to bed and have a sleep and not to talk in that manner. He seemed queer, but not intoxicated. He had been drinking heavily lately. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide by drowning himself in the Government Dock while temporarily insane.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	17	16	36
C Market, Dhuku Talao Panakwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	28	24	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarmi	4	3	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	20	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	12	21
G Mahim and Worli	2	6	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	16
Total.....	92	89	189
Same date last year.....	83	82	225

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	6	4	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	13	7	27
C Market, Dhuku Talao Panakwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	25	20	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarmi	11	9	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	12	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	7	14
G Mahim and Worli	6	7	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total.....	81	67	176
Total plague cases to date....	1,16,668		
Same date last year	84	70	241

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

JUSTICES' ELECTION CASE.

Unprecedented Excitement.

AT the Small Causes Court on Saturday last, His Honor the learned Chief Judge, Mr. R. M. Patel resumed his enquiry into the protests filed by Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and the Hon Arthur Eustace Hill-Trevor. As already reported the former had asked for a declaration that Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed was disqualified for being a Municipal Councillor, that his election was not a valid one and that the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta had been elected a Councillor; while the latter, for a declaration that the said Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed was disqualified for being elected, and that Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati had been duly elected.

Besides these two petitions, there was before the Court another petition filed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Messrs. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia who sought for a declaration for setting aside the whole election because it was not "free and fair, and that it was unfairly and illegally interfered with." The respondents to these petitions were Mr. Herbert George Gell, M. V. O. and 15 others who were lately declared members of the Corporation, and the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta and Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati.

Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Co., appeared for Mr. Petit and the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Little and Co., represented Mr Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor and the first 14 respondents.

A PRELIMINARY FLOURISH.

There was a preliminary flourish between the two counsel as to which of the three petitions should be taken first for hearing.

Mr Inverarity said: Your Honour, there are about 40 Government high officials summoned in this case. May I ask your honour to permit them to leave the Court if their services are not required at present.

Mr Jinnah: We can't say now what is going to happen I can very well make exceptions in the case of a few individuals Everything depends on the order in which the petitions are taken up for hearing I submit that the first petition may be disposed of first, then the second, and so on.

Mr. Inverarity: I submit that the third petition may be tried first. It was for the whole election being set aside. If this is not decided at first, the whole might result in some grave complications. To prevent this and to see that no inconsistency might arise I submit for the third petition being taken up. The large number of witnesses, about 40 Government officials, have nothing to do with the first petition. Then as regards Sir P. M. Mehta I do not see how he could be declared elected under section 33. If the Chief Judge, after making such enquiry as he deems necessary, finds that the election was a valid election, and that the person whose election is objected to is not disqualified, he shall confirm the declared result of the election. If he finds that the person whose election is objected to is disqualified for being a councillor, he shall declare such persons' election null and void. If he finds that the election is not a valid election, he shall set it aside. In either case he shall direct that the candidate, if any, in whose favour the next highest number of valid votes is recorded after the said person or after all the persons who were returned as elected and against whose election no cause of objection is found, shall be deemed to have been elected. Here there was an objection against the declaration for the election of the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta. As long as I have a petition which challenges the election as a whole, I think it would be better and more consistent to go on with this petition at first. That would have disposed of a greater question and that it would not be permissible for the Judge to decide that some person or persons had been validly elected while the entire result of the elections was in dispute.

POSITION OF SIR P. M. MEHTA.

Mr. Jinnah: We want you to decide, Sir, in what position we stand. The first point to decide was whether Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed was disqualified. I believe there is no dispute on that point, and in the circumstances I would therefore ask the Court to declare his election null and void. Then the next question was whether the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta was the next person in whose favour the highest number of valid votes was recorded. For that purpose you have to decide the second petition which raises the question whether my client or Mr. Nanavati should be declared elected. In any case we want our position to be ascertained, and for that purpose I would request you, Sir, to go on with the petitions in their order.

The Judge: We will have the two first cases first. The third petition involves many points of law and the question of "res judicata" may also come up. So for the purpose of convenience we shall deal with the first two petitions. If it is found that Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed was disqualified, I shall declare his election null and void. Then comes in a contest between two candidates, Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. Nanavati, as to who has secured the next highest number of valid votes. We shall therefore deal with these matters first.

Mr. Inverarity: I am quite ready to go on in any order.

The Judge:—In the third petition, I understand, Sir P. M. Mehta, is only a respondent. His nomination or non-nomination in the first and second petitions would affect his position in the third.

Mr. Inverarity: Well that is why I ask the Court to go on with the third petition at the first.

The Judge:—But the third petition involves questions of law and raises larger issues.

Mr. Jinnah: In the circumstances I have already represented I submit again that it would be better to go on with the first and second petitions.

The Judge: Mr. Inverarity, you have to show that Mr. Nanavati has the highest number of votes recorded in his favour.

At this stage, Mr. Inverarity applied that Mr. Brown, Mr. Bocarro, Mr. Gell, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Barrow and others who had been summoned as witnesses, might be allowed to go as there was no possibility of their evidence being recorded at that time.

Mr. Jinnah: I have no objection if they would come at the proper time.

Mr. Inverarity: I think all the Government officials will readily come if we only send for them. (Laughter.) The hearing of the first two petitions were then proceeded with.

A CHALLENGE: EXAMINATION OF VOTING LIST.

Mr. Inverarity: We challenge, Sir, the 6 votes that were given as recorded in favour of Sir P. M. Mehta, on the ground that in those voting papers the name of Sir Pherozeshah was not fully given as required by the Act. Section 29 (b) required every person entitled to vote by signing and personally delivering at the meeting to the

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.
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MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thoroughbreds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

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ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25 Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
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NOTIFICATION.

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OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

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SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.
On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

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ACCOUNTANT AND TREASURER.

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[illegible]
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1907.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SATURDAY'S meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was remarkably business-like and the speeches more usually practical and to the point. In the questions, which came first, the most important was that asked by Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, with reference to the recent Justices' Election and the activity displayed therein by three Government officials. The reply was that we anticipated a fortnight ago, to the effect that the Government Resolution relative to Government servants and their action in connection with elections referred to popular representation on the local Legislative Councils and in no way applied to Municipal contests. We cannot say we hail the ruling altogether with satisfaction, for if such restriction as is provided for is necessary in one case, it is equally necessary in the other and much unpleasantness might have been avoided in the recent case if the rule had been held applicable to Municipal contests. However, Government's interpretation being what it is, we must accept it and abide by it, at all events until such time as the Government of India shall make it apply to all contests in which its officers can make their influence directly felt upon those who serve under them and so more or less control results. In the mofussil, certainly, more powerfully than in Bombay city, can official influence be exercised either for good or evil, and if the principle of local self-government is to be extended, the sooner the scope of the resolution is widened the better.

We must applaud the decision of the Council to refer Bombay Tramways Act Amendment Bill to the Corporation for its consideration and to give the Corporation an opportunity of expressing its views on subjects of this kind which so closely effect it and the interests which it is supposed to conserve. It should be for the Corporation and not for the Commissioner to decide such points in connection with Tramway administration and management as are now under consideration, for it may not always be that the Municipal Commissioner is so capable and tactful as the present incumbent of the office. In illustration of this point we need but express the prevalent opinion that the tramways would long ago have been converted, and in the hands of the Municipality, had less of the negociations been left to the head of the Executive and more to the Municipality. Be that as it may it would scarcely have been courteous to the Corporation to have given it no opportunity in the present case of placing its views on record in a matter which so closely concerns it. Some little delay may be occasioned in passing a Bill which is undoubtedly urgent, but the hon'ble mover, Mr. Fulton, at once recognised the justice of the opposition to the suspension of Standing Orders in this case and gracefully conceded the point. The other measures before the Council were duly introduced, read a first time and submitted to Select Committees for report at an early date. So that within the next ten days we presume we may expect that the reports and amendments considered desirable will be published in the *Government Gazette*. With the proposed amendment of the City Improvement Trust Act we dealt some days ago and explained its objects. As regards the proposed amendment of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, as Mr. Fulton explained, it is little more than a mere change of title for an Act which has been in force for a long time and has been applied over a much wider area than that for which it was originally designed. "The Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act" has become a misnomer and the simple desire to call things by their proper names is the actuating principle in the measure now before the Council.

THE LITERARY HISTORY OF THE PERSIAN PEOPLE.

IT is a welcome sign of the increasing popularity of a taste for Oriental learning that Persian literature should be included for treatment in Mr. Fisher Unwin's justly popular Library of Literary History. Up till a few years ago such a work, even if ready written, would have found it very difficult if not impossible to find a publisher, for the latter would not have found a public ready to purchase it, and its author would very likely have to issue it at his own expense and loss. But now it seems the times are changed. The experience Prof. Edward G. Browne, the author of a very interesting literary history of Persia, is quite different. He had not only not to go in search of a publisher, but was actually invited by not one, but two publishers at the same time, to write on the subject so near to his heart and on which he is so competent an authority. Both these publishers had a running series of books on the literatures of great countries and both were desirous that the learned Adams, Professor of Arabic at ambridge, should contribute a volume on the literature of Persia. He naturally gave the preference to the series which afforded the larger scope and chose to write for Mr. Unwin's series. He even enlarged upon the plan of this library and persuaded his publisher to allow him at first two and now three volumes for his subject. The first appeared some time ago which was in the nature of an introduction. And now in a second volume he treats of only a portion of his very interesting subject, leaving the literary history of the last six centuries to be dealt in a third volume to be subsequently published. We shall not be surprised if these centuries shall require more than one volume for their adequate treatment, and the work grow into four and not three volumes as planned at present. Prof. Browne has treated his subject on a more extensive scale than his title would indicate to the ordinary reader. In the first volume of five-hundred pages he included many topics which do not strictly belong to Persian literature as commonly understood. The Zend Avesta of the Zoroastrian religion and the Pahlavi works, expounding that religion under the Tasasnian Kings do not belong to Persian literature. Yet our author has treated of them largely, devoting nearly half a volume containing four very interesting chapters. Coming to the introduction of Islam into Persia by the Arabs on the overthrow of the Zoroastrian monarchs of the House of Sacan, he enters at some length into the history of Ismaili and other sects as well as of Sufi mysticism. All this shows that Professor Browne has a very wide conception of the scope and limits of his subject. He has essayed to write not merely about books written in Persian and their authors. It has been his ambition to treat of what the Germans call *Kulturgeschichte* of the people of Persia. It is the intellectual and not only the mere literary history of the Persians that is his subject. In order to seek manifestations of the national genius and intellect, he had to travel far from the beaten path, and to venture into the fields of religion, philosophy and science, instead of confining himself as former writers had done, to the domain of literature in the narrower sense. He includes even something of political history as far as it throws light on the intellectual development of the Persians. The result is that we are in the fair way of getting a very comprehensive book on a pretty large scale about a subject not hitherto much cared for by our scholars. A few stray monographs on certain parts and aspects of the subject, are all that we possess in our language. The Germans and the French have far surpassed us in this as in other branches of Oriental studies. But at last when Professor Browne shall have completed this work on the same elaborate scale in three or, let us hope, four volumes like the present, we shall have a work in our own language which can give points even to erudite German treatises.

In the first volume which was of the nature of an introduction and is here well referred to as "Prolegomena," Professor Browne had brought us to the threshold as it were of his subject. He now begins with the great epic poet Firdausi and his age when there flourished literary men of great distinction. It is one of the peculiarities of his plan that he does not confine himself to writers who used the Persian language as the vehicle of their thought, but also includes authors who wrote in the Arabic tongue but who may be said to belong to the Persian race. For his object is to show the Persian intellect whether it manifested itself in Persian or in the tongue of the Arab conquerors. For two centuries previous to Firdausi's time, that intellect was almost entirely manifested in Arabic, and its work would have to be left out had our author confined his scope conventionally to Persian works alone. Accordingly, we find Firdausi here presented in due perspective with his great contemporaries who mostly work in Arabic,—with Albiruni, Alutbi, Alathibi, and the great philosopher Avicenna so famous in medieval Europe. All these flourished in the reign of Mahmud of Ghazni the famous conqueror of India, and reflect a sort of lustre on that monarch. Of Mahmud, Professor Browne forms a true estimate when he says that "he has often been described as a great patron of letters, but he was in fact rather a great kidnapper of literary men whom he often treated in the end scurvily enough." Literary men were at that time eagerly sought after at the courts of various rulers who strove to emulate one another in the intellectual brilliancy of their *entourage*. The rulers and governors, more or less independent, of Nishapur, Khorasan, Bokhara, of Tabaristan and Khiva, had brilliant literary courts, Mahmud entered into rivalry with them, but not on fair terms. Relying on his great success and military power, he often forced his rivals to give up to him in order to glorify his court at Ghazni, their greatest ornaments. He obtained in this unscrupulous way the great historian Albiruni and very nearly Avicenna also ; but the latter managed to escape his clutches. These two distinguished men of letters were residing at the Court of Mamun of Khiva in peace and contentment, when Mahmud heard of their great fame and wrote to the ruler of Khiva to send them to Ghazni. Mamun knowing his want of strength to keep them against the will of so great a conqueror, sold them of Mahmud's command and advised them to obey it and go to Ghazni. Albiruni went, and came with his new patron to India and was enabled to write his celebrated work on this country, named, *Tahkik-i-Ind* commonly known erroneously as *Tarikh-i-Ind* ; for it is not a history but an account which is so invaluable a landmark in our knowledge of India at just the beginning of Mahomedan conquest. But Avicenna refused and fled to Ray where he became minister of the ruler of the place. We all know Mahmud's scurvy treatment of Firdausi in the end and this poet's scathing satire on him is *monumentum aere perennius*, preserving the meanness of that ruler's character for all time. Monarchs should beware how they meddle with poets, for literary genius is a two-edged instrument. It can blame as well as praise; it can deal in invectives as well as dithyrambics, and the former are sometimes more shrill and lasting than the latter.

Of Firdausi it is refreshing though disappointing to find Professor Browne take a different view from almost all previous critics who are mostly eulogists. He confesses that his low estimate of him is probably due to his inability which he calls constitutional disability, to appreciate all epic poetry. He frankly admits that his criticism of this great epic is mainly subjective. But it is as well to have it by the other European scholars, who are, as an author points out, more or less affected, unconsciously of course, by the high estimate of the Persians for their great poet who has exalted their nationality so much, just as Virgil exalted the Roman nationality and fed the pride of that imperial race. But he goes too far in his depreciation when he says that the "*Shahnama* cannot for one moment be placed on the same level as the Arabian *Mollaquat*." The latter famous "suspended poems" are no doubt excellent as manifestations of the Arab genius under certain influences, but they cannot be compared for wealth or imagery and other poetic qualities in the Western sense, with the immortal epic of Firdausi. But as Mr. Browne himself says it is almost impossible to argue about matters of taste especially in literature : and this is getting more and more difficult every day in proportion as the subjective method of literary criticism comes more into vogue in which the critic consults his own impressions almost exclusively. The chief defects of the *Shahnama* according to Mr. Browne, when he comes to criticise objectively, we may admit. That it is inordinately long, that its metre is monotonous, and its similes are often repeated till they pall on the taste, may all be true more or less, and yet not affect our judgment of the whole. The chief merit of Firdausi lies in this that he is sometimes more truly Persian than the Persians themselves, and that flourishing at a time when the Arabs had almost overshadowed with their culture and religion and even language, the whole of Persia, he preserved so faithfully for all time the true Aryan genius of the people as much free from the semitic influences of their Arab conquerors as possible. Even in his language, it is well known, he refused to use Arabic words and the Persian of the *Shahnama* is as free from Arabic admixture as it was possible under the circumstances. By the side of modern Persian which owes so much to Arabic, the language of the *Shahnama* is quite archaic. Our author treats in this volume of three centuries and ends with the great poet Sadi whose unusually long life of 107 years came to a close in 1291. That other great poet of Persia, Hafiz who is likened to Horace, will come up for judgment early in the next volume which we hope may soon be ready and may not be the last of this work, as we believe it will be very hard for Professor Browne to include all the six centuries following Sadi in only one volume. The famous poet Omar Khayyam, so well known in Europe thanks to Fitzgerald, having flourished in the eleventh century, is treated at length in this volume, and we would draw the attention of all enthusiastic Omarians to the admirable pages devoted by Professor Browne to this subject, to which he has also made other contributions elsewhere.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THAT plague is increasing is evident from the daily returns issued, but the comparatively small figures of each day give but a small idea as to how great has been the increase during the last few weeks. On the first day of this month there were 45 attacks and 45 deaths compared with 50 and 49 for the same day last year. On the 7th of the month there were 83 attacks and 64 deaths comparing with 53 attacks and 45 deaths on the same day last year, while on Friday the 15th there were 103 attacks and 102 deaths compared with 97 and 76 last year. Looking at the returns per month, however, the spread of the disease is even more striking. In December there were 55 attacks and 46 deaths from plague out of a total mortality of 2,710. During January the figures had increased to 199 attacks and 171 deaths out of a total mortality of 2,956 and in February the figures were 690 and 594 attacks and deaths respectively out of a total mortality of 3,335. For twelve days of the present month the figures are 883 attacks and 746 deaths compared with 748 attacks and 707 deaths last year, which is equivalent to a rate of 2,281 attacks and 1,760 deaths not allowing for the steady increase which seems inevitable during the rest of the month. Poona alone of the large cities of the Presidency is becoming free, for there were only 3 attacks and 2 deaths from plague during February. In Karachi the high figure is maintained and in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, East and West Khandesh Districts, Kolaba, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts, Kathiawar and the Southern Maratha Country, the increase is enormous. In December there were 10,098 cases and 7,077 deaths in the Presidency. In January the number had risen to 13,571 cases and 9,178 deaths, while in February there were 17,298 cases and 11,823 deaths. Truly Professor Haffkine has proved himself a benefactor to India and the world by his discovery, but India would benefit more by his discovery being used compulsorily than by his being awarded a well deserved honour.

THE Viceroy went to Barrackpore on Saturday afternoon by river. His Excellency left from the Chandpal Ghat in the "Maud."

THE German East Africa Line Steamer "General" left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday morning, via Mombassa and Goa.

THE W. I. T. C. has issued the programme of races for the Poona Season. The First Extra Meeting will be held on September 7.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Persia," were :- Professor Bradley, General Chorasan, Sir Wm., Lady and Miss Forwood, Lady Fox, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Hon. Mrs. Gerard, the Right Hon. Mr. Palmer, Sir Charles and Lady Ross, and Lady Wabran.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES EGERTON'S appointment as Member of Council at the India Office has given much satisfaction, says the *World*, for he is recognised as an Officer of experience and broad views, and he is besides a possible "man who will be very helpful in the Council Room at the present moment, he having had recent opportunities of forming an independent judgment as to the questions which now engage the attention of the Home authorities."

THE *Sandpiper*, the new suction dredger brought out by the Calcutta Port Commissioners, at enormous expense, for work in the Hooghly, has early commenced to give trouble. After her preliminary trials, in which she acquitted herself fairly creditably, she was sent down to dredge the channel of the Eastern Gut ; but has had to return, as her forward and aft windlasses have been carried away due to the great strain brought upon them while working. She also lost an anchor and 90 fathoms.

THE Manager of the National Bank of India writes to us :—"We have received a telegram from our London Office giving the result of the Bank's working for the year ended 31st December last as follows :—Net profits for the year including sum brought forward from the previous year amount to about £261,665. The Directors propose to pay a dividend for the half year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum to place £25,000, to credit of Reserve Fund (in addition to £25,000, added in September) thus bringing the Reserve up to £600,000 and £7,500 to credit of Officers' Pension Fund, writing off premises account £10,000 leaving about £1,22,165 to be carried forward to next account."

IN connection with the Destructive fire at Chepauk on Monday last, we are glad to be able to state that, great as the loss has been, nothing has been destroyed which cannot be replaced. The Survey Office has duplicates of the maps, etc., burned in the various Districts, and their replacement is only a question of time. The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castlestuart Stuart is now engaged in making a thorough investigation into the cause of the fire, whether the precautions laid down by the P. W. D. have been carried out and is also considering what further precautions against fire may be necessary in the light of the result of his investigations.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the reorganisation of the Imperial and Provincial Forest Services in Burma. The sanctioned strength of the Imperial Service has been increased by 17 in order to provide for the addition of 6 new appointments, and for a leave reserve of 25 per cent. of the total number of the appointments ; and that of the Provincial Service by 28, which provides for 23 new appointments and leave reserve of 10 per cent. of the whole. Sanction has also been granted to the revision of the emoluments of officers of the Imperial Service. The present system of payment by grades has been abolished, and, instead, a system of personal pay dependent on the length of service of the individual officer has been established.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The Outlook in Morocco.

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, MARCH 2.

The Bishops and the French government have not yet been able to agree upon the terms upon which the churches shall be leased to the Clergy, or rather the Government do not see their way to accept the original proposals of the Bishops in this matter. Added to this, M. Clemenceau the Premier is rather taking up the attitude towards M. Briand the Minister of Public Worship of now having allowed him enough "rope" and that neither the Government nor the Chamber will go a step further to conciliate the Church. In fact M. Clemenceau in an interview with a press representative has not hesitated to state that in his opinion M. Briand has already gone too far in this path and that he (the Premier) does not share M. Briand's belief that the Bishops will ever agree to the principal conditions demanded by the Government. Moreover the cost of maintaining the churches would be very heavy for the clergy already so short of funds. How could they raise for instance the £3,000 per annum necessary for the repairs of the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris—and yet if a long lease be given the lessee must necessarily enter into that engagement. But the government could not accept as successor to the parish priest, a priest who might be an ex-monk or foreigner. The alternative will be to leave the churches open to the parish priests without a lease, the repairs being carried out by the State or commune with the funds of the Church itself. But M. Clemenceau confesses that he has allowed M. Briand to follow to the end his attempt to conclude an understanding with the Church. Now, however, no further concession could be made. M. Briand's opportunities of coming to any arrangement with the Bishops must be singularly curtailed by those interventions of the Prime Minister who from the outset has been known as an uncompromising enemy of the Church and as a sworn ally of the extremists like M. Allard among the anti-clericalists. At Rome the objections raised by M. Briand to the form of lease for the churches, drafted by the Bishops, are not regarded as made in good faith but as so many snares set by the French Government. All hope of an agreement on the question of the leases is therefore virtually at an end. Even if no agreement be arrived at the *status quo* will be maintained since the churches will be left open by the State and the priests will be allowed to carry on public worship just as before but the difference in case of a rupture will be that the *modus vivendi* will be based merely on tolerance, whereas if the negotiations are satisfactorily terminated the priests will occupy the churches by virtue of an established right. It is quite certain that the position of the clergy as occupants of the churches on sufferance and subjected to all sorts of annoyances from hostile anti-clerical municipalities will be in many cases a disagreeable or insupportable one to say nothing of the difficulty which the clergy will have in providing for their material necessities—a difficulty so great as must compel thousands of them to throw up their sacred calling. Some French Catholics anticipate a great revivifying of Catholic spirit in France and a tightening of the bond between pastors and people as the outcome of the present hard times for the Church. From the Government the Church has nothing but

HARDER AND HARDER MEASURES TO EXPECT.

The campaign which the Government has undertaken against the Church will be particularly harmful in the domain of international politics. Nothing could of course better suit the designs of the Kaiser than for the French Republic to embroil itself with the Holy See and irritate the French Catholics. France has already lost her protectorate of the Catholics in the near East and her place is taken by Germany and Italy. It would take a great deal to drive Italy into an unfriendly attitude towards France, and the *mot d'ordre* has been for a long time the other way, but it has been no secret that Italy, while having no great cause to love the Holy See and recognising that France's quarrel with the Pope concerned herself alone, yet did not approve the manner in which the French Government broke with the Pope and brought matters to extremes. Italy's experience has brought her more wisdom—more of the spirit of compromise than has been manifested by France.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

The assassination of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaewitch and a number of other people has been prevented by the vigilance of the Head Conductor of the Grand Ducal trains, named Mikhailoffsky. This official was pacing backwards and forwards on the line awaiting the train due from Tsarkoe Selo at St. Petersburg with the Grand Duke who had spent part of the day with the Tsar. A violent snow storm was raging, but everything appeared to be in order and only a few minutes remained before the train would steam into the terminus and halt in front of the Imperial pavilion. Suddenly athwart the veil formed by minute particles of snow M. Mikhailoffsky descried the figure of a man hurrying from the fence towards the rails, stooping down and depositing something between the two tracks. Rushing up to the spot the head conductor discovered a stripling wearing the uniform of the Engineers of the First Railway Battalion who accompany the trains, and near where he stood was a little box of the kind with which the social revolutionaries have rendered the Russian public only too familiar. The Conductor instantly seized the stripling by the collar but the latter after tugging and wrestling for a couple of minutes dragged himself free and ran towards a wicket in the fence which divides the line from the canal where he jumped into a sleigh awaiting him and disappeared into the darkness. The conductor took out his revolver but it was unloaded and the miscreant got clear away. The bomb enclosed in the box was of the deadliest and most destructive kind, containing three and a half pounds of fulminate of mercury enough to have blown both pavilion and train to atoms. The Grand Duke is an official of very determined character—and it was he who in October 1905 advised the Tsar to grant a Constitution. The line over which he travelled yesterday was supposed to be guarded with all the closeness and vigilance of which officialdom is capable, and yet a social revolutionary had no difficulty in gaining access to the railway track close to a metropolitan station and depositing his murderous engine. The relatives of M. Stolypin the Premier may well feel anxiety concerning him during the approaching session of the Duma when he will drive backwards and forwards daily between the Taurida Palace where the Duma meets and the Winter Palace where the Prime Minister lodges, a distance of about three miles. The Social Revolutionary fraction of the Duma, notwithstanding their position as national members of the Legislature, have resolved to form an independent group and continue to obey implicitly the orders of their central Committee—rather uncomfortable parliamentary colleagues to consort with, for men who may not happen to profess and practice the murderous tenets of the social revolutionaries.

In view of the constant fear of more serious troubles all the foreign consulates in Odessa have been supplied with military guards. 150 reactionary students have joined bands of the Union of the Russian People who have supplied them with rubber sticks and revolvers. The Universities remain closed.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Not much has been heard of Moroccoan affairs during the last few weeks. France and Germany, the executors of the powers, recalled their cruisers from Tangiers at the earliest possible moment leaving only a guardship each. In fact everybody, even Germany for the time being, detested the idea of complications in Morocco and when news came that Raisuli had been driven somewhere inland there was a concensus of opinion to make that do. Now however the European representatives at Tangier are again beginning to bestir themselves and two collective notes have been addressed to the Maghzen, the first calling attention to the state of anarchy existing at Mogador and insisting upon the restoration of order in that district, and the second reminding the Maghzen that they have not yet put into force certain clauses of the Algeciras Act dealing with reforms which should have been instituted on January 1, including the export of cattle and facilities for the purchase of land by Europeans. But as yet the Maghzen has done nothing whatever, even in these small reforms.

The Sherefian army is encamped about 12 miles inland. The troops are in a miserable condition, complaining of arrears of pay and of being on the verge of starvation. It is not believed by those in a position to know how affairs stand, that any of the reforms drafted at Algeciras will be put into force unless the Powers apply such pressure as to compel compliance. Meanwhile the anti-reform party at Fez are masters of the situation and the Sultan is nothing but a weak impressionable tool in their hands.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* which was most ably represented at the Conference of Algeciras by M. Tardieu, better known perhaps by his nom de plume of George Villiers has just published an exceedingly interesting account of the inner diplomatic history of the Conference. M. Villiers finds himself at liberty to bring out into strong relief a great deal which at the time it was expedient to soften or tone down. In that little Spanish town the issues of peace and war seemed to hang for many weeks. Every manœuvre, intimidation, misrepresentation, bluffing-bullying was resorted to by Germany to bring pressure upon France, and but for the loyal support of Great Britain, Russia, Austria and the United States, acting through President Roosevelt's personal intervention, France might have found herself in the gravest straits, demoralised as she was by the ministerial crisis resulting in the fall of M. Rouvier. No diplomatic disclosures, not even the ruthless rough riding of Bismarck over his adversaries, has ever thrown a more vivid light upon the methods of German diplomacy than this article of M. Villiers, and it is quite permissible to suppose that the methods used with so much skill against France at Algeciras might be used with equal success in controversies in which England might be even more directly involved.

The composition of the Government majority in the Reichstag is still not of so certain a character as the Government would wish it to be. Prince Buelow, who is most indefatigable in his exertions to draw the greatest possible result from the victory achieved at the polls, has, during the present week, made two great speeches in the Reichstag, one against the clerical Centre, the other against the Social Democrats. It does not yet appear however to have secured promises of co-operation of the other parties on the lines of policy which he sketched. As regards past relations with the Centre, the Chancellor quite acknowledged that it co-operated in great legislative measures up to the day in which by combining with the Social Democrats, it has compelled the Government to dissolve the Reichstag. There were always limits to the co-operation of the Government with any party. Nevertheless it is believed that circumstances will become too strong for the Government which will find it impossible to govern without the centre. Or the Prince may not consider that he has secured a safe national majority until he has succeeded in weakening the Centre. Prince Buelow has a parliamentary period of much trouble and stress before him, for the majority which he secured at the Reichstag elections is not of robust wearable material.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 14.

It is very pleasant to get out of Secunderabad for a little while, but one loses touch with events, if absent even for a few days. The Races, and Horse Show, Hockey Matches, etc., are all things of the past, and now, on my return, I find most of the ladies sitting on corded boxes, preparatory to their flight to the Hills, or to the better air of England.

I notice those who are left behind and mean to brave the elements out this hot weather have begun to wear dejected looks and get out all their old frocks. Secunderabad also looks forlorn and wears a dusty garment. There have been picnics, especially during the moonlight nights, both at the Mir Allum and Hoosain Sagar tanks—and no accidents.

There was an enjoyable dance at the Club on the 2nd, which went off with much more swing than usual, and lacked the sadness which generally prevails at those dances.

A very good tent-pegging show, held on the 4th at the Fateh Maidan, attracted many. It was won by the 20th Deccan Horse—the same team that held the Cup in 1904-5.

The Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, held his usual fortnightly "At Home," on the 4th. It was very well attended.

The Manchester Regiment gave two most enjoyable dinners followed by dancing and Bridge. The Mess House presented a most gay scene, lit up with innumerable lights, and gay with lamps. Colonel and Mrs. Vizard received the guests at the head of the staircase, the latter dressed in pink broche one evening, and in a handsome net dress, with touches of yellow, trimmed very effectively in gold embroidery, and wearing some lovely diamonds—next evening. Dancing was kept up quite late on both evenings. We noticed Mrs. Yate and Miss Nairn both handsomley dressed. Mrs. Vye in deep red and Miss Notting in white. Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Mathewes in black, Mrs. Fisher wearing a very pretty light mousseline de soie dress, Miss Pendlebury in black, Mrs. Hankin in cream, and many others. All expressed themselves delighted with the hospitality of this most sporting regiment.

On the 9th, the Officers of the Hyderabad Contingent were "At Home." Dancing and music were the attractions. This always has been a favourite ball-room, and judging from the crush on Saturday evening, it still keeps up the reputation it has so well deserved.

There was a very gay Garden Party held at the Residency yesterday. So many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Bayley assembled to bid them good-bye, as this is the last "At Home" to be held for some time at the Residency, since Mr. Bayley leaves by Saturday's boat for England on three months' leave. Mrs. and Miss Bayley start soon for Ootacamand, where they will spend the hot weather. Mr. O'Dwyer has arrived and will act for the Resident for the three months, the First Assistant Resident being too juvenile to occupy such a responsible post. Judging from the strength of character shown in expression, the Acting Resident should have hailed from "Caledonia stern and wild" than from the milder shores of soft Hibernia—Hyderabad is full of Irishmen! so he has fallen amongst compatriots. Mr. and Mrs. Casson Walker were present, the latter wearing a pretty cord muslin dress with touches of blue. Mrs. Crawford in blue. Mrs. Mathewes in biscuit-coloured voile, Mrs. Healy in blue, Mrs. Sturge in black and white muslin, Mrs. Tudor in blue and white muslin, Mrs. Fleming in white, Mrs. Grant in grey, Mrs. Dunlop in a very pretty mauve flowered muslin with toque to match, Mrs. Yate in a crimson flowered muslin, Miss Nairn in a soft grey muslin daintily trimmed, and many others. Tennis and Croquet were the amusements, and some very hard sets were played.

SUNSET.

Sea-weed clad, a chain of rocks,
Flanked by a verdant lea,
Below ; the sand,
All golden brown
Flirts with the emerald sea,
The laughing sun,
A rose of light
Flings to the sky above.
A broad gold band
On the Ocean's breast
Turns to a path of blood.
No sound above, about, below,
Save gulls' discordant cry,
Or the gentle lap
Of a weary wave,
Or the Ocean's heaving sigh.
In a crimson haze
The sun sinks low ;
On all around a hush.
Then colours fade,
And Daylight dies,
Caught in the arms of Dusk.

S. E.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ANY PRETEXT FOR A CHANGE.

Mr. Morley Remains Firm.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE AND PLAGUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. James O'Grady called Mr. Morley's attention to a speech delivered by Sir Andrew Fraser before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in which he stated that Anglo-Indian officials know considerably less of the people than they formerly did.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether, in view of this, Mr. Morley intended to introduce Legislation, giving the peoples of India a greater share in the Government according to Indian ideas.

Mr. Morely replied that he had seen the report of the speech, but he was not prepared to make the announcement suggested in the question.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Professor Ross, in a long letter to the *Times*, recounts Professor Haffkine's experiences in India and trusts that the India Office will give him due reparation for, and adequate acknowledgment of, his immense services to India and the world.

Unless this is done, says Professor Ross, India and her Rulers will be convicted of stupidity, injustice, and gross ingratitude towards one of their greatest benefactors.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Mr. Mitra read a paper before the East India Association, in which he appealed to the Imperial Government not to sacrifice the interests of three hundred million Indians for the supposed advantages of eleven million Colonists. He sought to show that a fiscal change in the Empire might disturb the balance of trade in India.

Moreover, he said, India was always open to foreign retaliation.

Sir John Mackay wrote endorsing every word that Mr. Mitra had said.

Lord Reay, who presided at the meeting, said that, fortunately, there was no divergence between Indian and English interests, and it was inconceivable that Great Britain would change her fiscal policy to suit the Colonists.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree pleaded for entire freedom in fiscal action for India.

ACCIDENT IN THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Collapse of the Ceiling.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Duma to-day assembled in another hall in the Taurida Palace. The bad acoustic properties of the Assembly Hall led to an uproarious scene, many complaining that it was impossible to transact business. Others asserted that the reactionaries had organised a conspiracy to destroy the ceiling. Eventually, the Duma adjourned.

Government is considering the provision of suitable premises.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

An official examination into the Duma affair reports that the collapse of the ceiling was due to a change of temperature. The examination also reports that the apartments in the Faurida Palace are dangerous. The Palace of Nicholas II has been selected for the future meeting of the Duma.

NATAL AND BRITISH INDIANS.

Absconding Railway Coolies Detained.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Natal Government has declined to allow the departure of a thousand Indians who have been recruited for work on the Benguella Railway in Portuguese West Africa, pending the consent of the Imperial Government.

CASIMIR PERIER'S FUNERAL.

A Distinguished Gathering.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The late M. Casimir Perier's funeral took place this afternoon and was attended by M. Fallieres and the Ministry.

There was a large and distinguished gathering.

THE O'BRIEN LIBEL CASE.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

A verdict has been returned for Mr. O'Brien on the six libel cases mentioned on the 15th January.

The damages awarded amount to one farthing each.

BRITISH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Launching of the Largest Cruiser.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The "Indomitable," which is the largest cruiser in the world, was launched yesterday on the Clyde. Her two sister ships the "Inflexible" and the "Invincible" will be launched within a fortnight.

The tonnage of the "Indomitable" is 17,250 tons and her speed is twenty-five knots. Her cost is £1,744,000. Great secrecy is being observed as to the details of her construction.

BULGARIAN CABINET RECONSTRUCTED.

M. Goudelf Appointed Premier.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has been reconstructed, M. Goudelf has been appointed Premier.

THE NEW YORK MONEY PANIC.

DISTINCT RECOVERY.

National Prosperity not Affected

MORE LONDON FAILURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

There has been a general recovery in the New York Stock Exchange, and prices closed buoyant.

Mr. Cortelyon is considered to have shown nerve and initiative at the outset of his tenancy of the Secretaryship, in dealing with so serious a situation, which is described as a "rich man's panic."

Despite the millions which have been nominally lost, not a single important failure has occurred, and the prosperity of the country has not been affected.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

There were three more failures on the London Stock Exchange to-day.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

Funeral of the Victims.

TRIBUTE TO THE GLORIOUS DEAD.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

At Toulon, the funeral of the victims of the "Jena" disaster was most imposing. The whole town was in mourning. King Edward was represented. He sent a beautiful wreath. There was a great procession, including Mm. Fallieres, Clemenceau, Thomson, and Picquart. M. Fallieres was chief mourner. He delivered an impressive address paying tribute to the glorious dead.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

Many Killed.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

An explosion has occurred at Forbach, in Lorraine. There are sixty-five dead and twelve injured.

THE BALTIC QUESTION.

Disquieting Rumour Denied.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Danish Minister in London writes to the *Times*, protesting against the sensational stories as to the closing of the Baltic Sea as reported in Reuter's telegram of the 6th instant. The Minister says that the free passage of the Straits is recognised as part of the International Law and that there is not the shadow of support to the belief that any Power contemplates a change.

STRIKE OF BAKERS IN VIENNA.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

A strike of bakers in Vienna is causing a serious scarcity of bread. The strikers made a demonstration at the large bakeries throughout the night and smashed the shop windows.

THE AUSTRIAN HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE IN BERLIN.

Interview with the Kaiser.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Austrian heir-presumptive is staying for two days in Berlin, and is having long and exhaustive discussions with the Kaiser.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

Cambridge Wins Easily.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Cambridge won the boat race by two lengths.

LATER.

The betting was five to one on Cambridge.

The Cambridge boat led throughout the race and eventually won by four and half lengths. The time was twenty minutes, and twenty-six seconds.

A MISSISSIPPI VALLEY COMMISSION.

River Transport to Aid Railways.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

President Roosevelt has appointed a Mississippi Valley Commission to prepare a plan for the improvement in the control of the river system. President Roosevelt declares that railways are inadequate and that a complementary water transport is the only remedy.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

Scotland Wins the Rugby Championship.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

At Rugby Football, Scotland beat England by eight points to three.

At Association, Scotland beat Ireland by three points to nothing.

THE CALCUTTA "SCOTS."

Formation of a New Volunteer Regiment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

It is proposed to form a Volunteer Regiment in Calcutta to be called the Scots whose uniform is to be similar to that worn by the Black Watch. There are 500 Scotchmen in Calcutta not attached to any Volunteer Regiment, and already 200 of them have expressed a desire to join the new kilted Corps.

RANJITSINGHJI'S INSTALLATION.

Durbar in Honour of Sir Pratap Singh.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, MARCH 15.

Among the principal guests at the Jam House (present residence of Jam Sahib Ranjitsinghji) the most prominent and chief was His Highness Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, Maharaja of Idar. Being nearly related to the Jam and having been a staunch supporter and friend of Maharaja Ranjitsinghji, Sir Pratap was accommodated in the same bungalow with His Highness. The soldier Maharaja took leave of his distinguished host last night and left by the Mail this morning at 3 o'clock. His Highness the Jam and Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, Agent to H. E. the Governor in Kathiawar, were present on the Railway platform to see the Idar guest off. Mr. Merwanji Pestonji, the Dewan, and all the principal officials of the Jamnagar State also attended.

Before departure, a "Bidaigiri" Durbar was held in honour of the Maharaja of Idar. This function came off in the Reception room of the Jam House. His Highness the Jam presented a costly *poshak* to his august guest and *nazars* from others soon followed. According to the Rajputana system the *nazars* were offered in purely *Marwari* fashion. Officials of the Jamnagar State and also those of other Durbars who happened to be present in Jamnagar yesterday attended the function and presented *nazars*. Every person who had to make the *nazar* stepped forward in order of the rank he held and after bowing to the Maharaja of Idar held out his right hand on which a folded silk handkerchief was placed and whatever was to be presented was displayed on that kerchief. Sir Pratap touched the *nazars* and his officials in waiting received the presents on his behalf.

The Jam Sahib's special saloon was attached to the Mail which took Major-General Sir Pratap Singh as far as Wadhwan. From this place the saloon was linked to a goods train and taken to Viramgam as His Highness did not wish to remain in Vadhwan waiting for the Bhavnagar train which was due at 4 p.m. The Maharaja, therefore, started at one o'clock and remained at Viramgam until 7 p.m, when the Jamnagar saloon was attached to the B. G. J. P. Railway to convey His Highness to Idar.

All guests have now practically left Jamnagar, but, some of the very distant places, where the intimation reached too late to enable guests to be present in time, are still sending deputations and representatives with *poshaks* and *nazars*.

Plague rages most in Jamnagar, but in the midst of joys and festivities the people seemed to forget the gravity of the epidemic. Every day the official records show 27 to 30 deaths from plague and the Sanitary Department is busy taking necessary measures.

The rumour that His Highness the Jam will during the hot season go to some cooler climate after the ceremonial functions are over seems to be groundless as the Jam does not intend to leave Jamnagar for the present.

DURBAR AT HYDERABAD.

The Officiating Resident Presents his "Kharita."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 16.

His Highness the Nizam held a Durbar at 5 p.m. last evening at the Chow Mahla Palace, when the Hon'ble Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, I. C. S., presented a *kharita* from His Excellency the Viceroy and his credentials as the representative of His Excellency at His Highness' Court for three months, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley on privilege leave. The principal Nobles and Officials of the State were present and the usual ceremonials were gone through. The *kharita* was read out by the Private Secretary in Durbar and after a short conversation and the presentation of *attar* and *pan* by the Minister to the Resident and Officials, the Durbar was over. Mrs. O'Dwyer accompanied the Resident to the Durbar.

MAJOR O. G. IVER'S DEPARTURE.

A Happy Send Off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 16.

In spite of a blank refusal to countenance any public demonstration, the departure, last evening, of Major O. G. Ivers, our late Cantonment Magistrate, for Allahabad, was a most striking one. How it became known that he was leaving that particular evening, having handed over charge of his office nine weeks ago, is indeed remarkable. That something was astir was evident from the closing of most of the shops in the bazaar early in the evening. Major Ivers was obviously taken aback when, on reaching the station, he found the platform absolutely crowded with thousands markedly eager to catch a last glimpse of him. There were, besides, also assembled, to wish him good-bye, a large number of his European friends, the majority of the local Bar and all the prominent native citizens of Secunderabad. The impetuosity of the immense crowd, however, gave him very little opportunity to hold any conversation with the latter, no sort of order being possible with the few policemen present. Smothered under a great heap of garlands, Major Ivers made a gallant effort to shake hands with the surging crowd, but time being short he had to retire to his carriage greatly overcome by the expressions of good feeling shown by everybody.

The train steamed out to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" played by the Volunteer Band and the the acclammation of the crowd on the platform.

Major Ivers' connection with Secunderabad has lasted ten years, and during that time his gentleness of manner and deep interest in the welfare of the large population of this town, his leniency on the Bench and his great tact in managing the conflicting interests over which he ruled as Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, rendered him immensely popular with all classes of society.

THE "BARAK" DISASTER

Cause of the Wreck

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The Port Officer of Chittagong has proceeded to the scene of the wrecked "Barak."

Investigations show that the disaster occurred without any warning. A sudden squall struck the boat and she at once listed heavily to leeward. The panic-stricken passengers immediately made a rush to windward causing the boat to list on the recoil to such an angle that some four hundred rice bags below deck slipped and adding their bias to the weight, of the human freight, the vessel canted lower and lower till the water poured in and she heeled completely over on the windward side. It is now hoped that many more managed to escape that was at first reported.

THE AKA KHEL MULLAH.

Intention to Interview the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

The old Aka Khel Mullah Saiyed Akbar, who played such a prominent part in the Afridi rising of 1897, has announced his intention of interviewing the Amir. He will be likely to receive a very cold reception after the recent events at Jellalabad.

COMILLA RIOTS.

Informal Deputation to the Viceroy.

PARTITION REVIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy received at Government House, last evening, an informal Deputation consisting of the Maharaja of Durbhanga; Khan Bahadur Moulavie Mahomed Yusuff and Messrs Norendra Nath Sen; Surendra Nath Banerjee; A. Chaudhuri; A. Rasul and Bhupendra Nath Basu.

It is understood that the general situation in the new province which has been accentuated by the Comilla incident was under discussion.

His Excellency gave the Deputation a patient hearing and dismissed them with the kindly assurance to look into their grievances.

Such a frank exchange of views between the head of the Government and the accepted political leaders in India is as desirable as it is welcome.

LATER.

The meeting was of an exceedingly friendly character. The Maharaja of Durbhanga had made known to His Excellency the Viceroy that certain representatives of the Indian Community wished to meet His Excellency and discuss means by which the relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans can be rendered more friendly. The Viceroy, whose wishes were wholly in accord, agreed to an immediate meeting, and the Maharaja introduced the Deputation. The interview lasted from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m., and the discussion wholly concerned the improvement of the relations between the various sections of the Indian peoples and His Excellency was most sympathetic in regard to the proposals brought forward by the Deputation.

There is an incorrect account of an interview the Viceroy had with some of the leading Indians yesterday in Calcutta.

The following gentlemen waited on His Excellency, at their own request, to place before him their views as to the necessity for putting an end to the present discussions between creeds and classes in Bengal. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee; Babu Ashutosh Chaudry; Babu Narendra Nath Sen; Mr. A. Rasul, Nawab Saiyad Amir Hussain, C. I. E; Seyed Shamsullhuda and the Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Sing, K. C. I. E., Maharajah of Durbhanga.

RECENT STORMS IN KATHIAWAR.

Men and Cattle Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Interesting accounts have been received by the Government of India from Political Officers in Kathiawar of an unprecedentedly severe hailstorm which passed over parts of Kathiawar on the evening of Sunday the 17th of February.

The Dewan of Limbdi states that 23 men were killed and 20 injured, while numbers of animals and birds were killed; and the damage to crops was enormous.

Mr. Hotson, the Superintending Manager of Estates in Kathiawar, was caught in the storm and states that he was subject to a veritable cannonade of hail-stones coming down like shrapnel. The largest were of the size of billiard balls. On Mr. Hotson's party emerging from shelter, they met many persons with bleeding wounds, while all around lay dead sheep, goats, crows, hares, sparrows and patridges.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

Creation of a Permanent Secretariat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

A special London telegram to the *Pioneer* of the 15th instant states that Sir Frederick Pollock's Imperial Organisation Committee has published an influentially signed Memorandum advocating the creation of a permanent Secretariat and giving the Colonial Conferences a corporate continuity, possibly under the name of the Imperial Conference.

The *Times* points out that when Sir Alfred Lyttleton made a similar suggestion to the Colonies in 1905, Canada's reply was reserved. Sir Wilfred Laurier, in the Canadian House of Commons, denied that he had expressed himself in favour of the formation of an Imperial Council. Two Canadian papers, recently, suggested that such a Council was unnecessary.

Sir Wilfred Laurier attends the Colonial Conference in April.

AMIR OF BOKHARA.

Reported Return from St. Petersburg.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

News, received through Kabul, states that the Amir of Bokhara has returned to his Capital from St. Petersburg.

SEDITION IN KABUL.

Summary Disposal of a Mullah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

It is reported from Kabul that a Mullah in Ghazni, who preached sedition during the Amir's absence in India, was summarily dealt with by Sardar Nasrullah Khan. He gained no followers, and his punishment was exemplary enough to check other discontented Mullahs from giving trouble about Ghazni.

PROF. HAYDEN AT KABUL.

Activity on the Coal Fields.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

One of the first duties of Professor Hayden the Geologist, on arrival at Kabul, will be to examine some seams of coal in the neighbourhood.

It is believed that these will repay systematic working, though their extent has to be proved.

GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Report being Finalled For Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

The final proofs of the Report of the Ganges Bridge Committee are now being passed with a view to its presentation to Government.

THE PANTHER INCIDENT.

Captain Sawyer Reported Convalescent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

Captain Sawyer of the Chitral Scouts, who was mauled by a panther and so severely injured that his arm had to be amputated, is now reported convalescent.

ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

Want of an Inspector-General.

EFFICIENCY UNIMPAIRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

The *Pioneer* says that the Artillery in India has been without an Inspector-General since October on account of a small difference of opinion between the Military authorities in India and at Home, but that the batteries are probably none the less efficient by reason of the *interregnum*. "In fact," the *Pioneer* says, "at present the inspection of all the units, with the exception of the Sappers and Miners, is over-done. There are stations like Umballa and Nowshera where troops are inspected by so many General Officers that the officers and men must wonder when the process is to cease. Brigadier or Major General has his turn; a Divisional General follows; a Lieutenant-General Commander must justify his existence; Inspectors-General have their tours to make, and the Commander-in-Chief may also have his parade.

"In stations where there are Cavalry and Infantry brigades the senior of two Generals can inspect both arms of service and the wheel of inspection does not come to a full circle until the hot weather sets in. Irritability and resentment are the natural results of such a system and in these days of practical soldiering it seems ridiculous to inspect and inspect again for months. We have heard of one corps in the Punjab that has been paraded five times for inspection during one single cold weather and there must be others equally bad cases. The present Commander-in-Chief is rightly credited with the desire to make the garrison of India thoroughly efficient, but it is doubtful if this end will be gained by an almost endless inspection. Valuable time is wasted, the crops grow 'stale' and there is a general feeling that the superior authorities are bungling over their work.

"The subject is one to which Lord Kitchener might direct his personal attention, particularly as it is rumoured that when the remaining three great Commands are abolished, two Inspectors-General for all India are to be created. If a general staff is to be formed it should be possible to make some better arrangement than this."

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Arrival at Colombo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 17.

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" arrived at 7-30 yesterday evening. General Lawrence boarded the vessel the same evening. The arrangements remained unchanged in spite of the early arrival. Their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess quitted the vessel before noon to-day and went ashore. A Guard of Honour of the Ceylon Light Infantry received the Duke, who inspected the Corps, enquiring if they were good at Musketry, and remarking that the Khaki uniform ought to be replaced by the scarlet worn during his January visit. Mrs. Lawrence being at Kandy, Mrs. O'Donoghue, wife of the Regimental Commander, 75th Carnatics, received the Duchess and Princess Patricia, who is twenty-one to-day. The party proceeded to Kandy at noon by a Special train.

The station was gorgeously decorated, eliciting praise from the Duke the platform being an exact representation of a Hindu temple. The royal party have changed the programme and proceed on Thursday to Aden and Suez aboard the "Hardinge" on a visit to Cairo. They embark at Port Said on the "Marmora" instead of at Colombo. The freemasons present an Address to-morrow.

LUCKNOW.

Plague on the Increase.

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 16.

Great efforts are being made by the Municipality to stay the plague ravages in Lucknow. Extra disinfecting gangs have been put on and an extra Assistant Sanitary Inspector has been deputed to assist the Health Officer who has large staff under him.

The Conservancy Staff has been strengthened and inoculation has been started.

The disease is on the increase and Plague Returns show a higher mortality than any city in the Provinces.

THE CHEPAUK FIRE.

Special Committee to Enquire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

The Government has appointed a Special Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, first member of the Board of Revenue; Mr. F. G. Wilson, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and Mr. A. R. Cumming, Collector of Madras, to enquire into the cause of the recent fire in Chepauk Palace.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN'S STATUE.

The Unveiling Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

A notification in the *Gazette of India* states that the Viceroy will unveil the Statue of Sir John Woodburn on Friday the 22nd of March, 1907, at 5-45 p.m. His Excellency will arrive at the Statue where he will be received by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Sir John Woodburn Memorial Fund, who will conduct His Excellency to the dais. A Guard of Honour, with Band and Colours, will be in attendance immediately in rear of the Statue and will present arms on His Excellency's arrival and departure, and also when the Statue is unveiled. The Members of the Executive Committee will be introduced to His Excellency by the Chairman, who will then report on behalf of the Executive Committee and invite His Excellency to unveil the Statue. His Excellency, after replying, will unveil the Statue when a salute of 15 guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William and the Guard of Honour will present arms.

On conclusion the Maharaja of Durbhanga will propose a vote of thanks to His Excellency.

MYSORE CHROME COMPANY.

Capital Four Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

A new Company, called the Mysore Chrome Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, has been formed at Bangalore with a capital of 4½ lakhs made up of a 100-rupee shares.

The Directors are Messrs. James Short, Hamilton Holmes and T. B. Gandachar.

THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

Full Powers Conferred.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces who is on a visit to the Rampur State, was entertained by the Nawab at a Banquet on Friday night and in replying to his toast His Honour made a formal announcement that full powers in the government of his State had been granted to His Highness the Nawab.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Amending Old Acts.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations was held on Saturday at 12-30 p. m., in the Council Hall, Secretariat. Present:—His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Cochrane Baillie, Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presiding; The Honourables Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.I., I.C.S., J.P.; Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., C.S.I., I.C.S., J.P.; Mr. Chimanlal Haribal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., J.P.; Mr. Gocculdas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., J.P.; Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, J. P.; Mr. Malcolm Cooper Gibb, LL.B., I.C.S.; Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B. A., LL. B.; Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, C. I.E.; Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., J.P.; Sirdar Navroji Padanji; Mr. H. E. E. Procter; Mr. Moutagu de Pomeroy Webb, C.I.E.; Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E.; Syed Zain-el-Edrus; Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General; Mr. Alexander Cochrane Logan, I.C.S.; Mr. George Owen William Dunn; Sir Walter C. Hughes, K.C.I.E., J.P.; Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A.; Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton moved the first reading of a Bill to further amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879. The Hon'ble member said:—A short Bill which I now introduce to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act contains two important provisions of the law relating to the procedure in which the agriculturists are concerned. I may point out that now that the main portions of the Act have been extended throughout the Presidency, the designation which it bears has become somewhat of a misnomer. The object of the Act as extended is no longer simply to relieve of debt the cultivators of a certain portion of the Presidency but generally to provide an equitable means of ascertaining the real extent of such debts. Hereafter, if the Act is remodelled the name which I would suggest for it would be the "Bombay Agriculturists' Procedure Act." On the present occasion I consulted the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs as to whether it would be possible to alter the name, but we came to the conclusion that the change would involve a greater series of amendments than we were prepared to undertake. We therefore thought it best to leave the name, which has become familiar, unaltered, as a matter of minor importance, and I now merely mention the point by way of suggestion for the future. I will now briefly explain the material amendments which we propose. The first of these is contained in Clause 2 which originated in a suggestion of the High Court. As many of the honourable members are aware it has constantly been alleged that agriculturists in need of money are often tempted to enter into deeds which do not really represent the intentions of the parties. Conveyances of land are frequently executed in the form of sale deeds, when the real understanding between the parties is that they are to be treated as mortgages. Other similar expedients are sometimes adopted in which the real nature of the transaction is concealed under some form which prevents its being apparent according to the terms of the document. So long as the parties are on good terms all goes well, but when a quarrel arises and the aid of the Court has to be invoked, the provisions of section 92 of the Evidence Act present difficulties to proving the real nature of the transaction, which have required some ingenuity on the part of the Courts to surmount. For a long time in the Presidency the reasoning of Mr. Justice Melvill, in Baksu Lakshman vs. Govinda Kanji, (I. L. R. IV, Bom. p. 594) was found sufficient to enable the Court in many cases to go behind the terms of the deed, but there was always some doubt on the subject which has been accentuated in some recent decisions of the High Court. Finally, in the case of Abaji Annaji vs. Laxman bin Tukaram, the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman remarked that the frequency of the complaint that agriculturists were entrapped into the execution of documents of sale in the belief that the right to redeem still remained with them, led their lordships to express the hope that there might be early legislation which would enable the Courts, at least where an agriculturist was concerned, to investigate and determine the real nature of the transaction, unfettered by section 92 of the Evidence Act, and to award such relief as the justice of the case might require. The suggestion has now been adopted, and the clause, after consulting the Judicial staff of the Presidency, has been most carefully drafted in a form approved by the High Court. I trust it will soon become law and will remove a difficulty of long standing in the administration of Justice where agriculturists are concerned. The second amendment contained in clause 3 is intended to enable the Collector to set aside sales of agriculturists' property held under section 323 of the Civil Procedure Code for inadequacy of price. For a long time it was believed that the section as it stands provided this remedy, but recently in connection with a case arising in Kanara, it was discovered that the belief was based on a misunderstanding. The object of the amending Clause will, it is believed, be generally accepted as in harmony with the provisions of the Dekkhan Relief Act, and the intention of the Civil Procedure Code. Both clauses have received the previous sanction of the Government of India as required by the India Councils Act of 1892. I move, Sir, the first reading of the Bill which it is proposed subsequently to refer to a Select Committee.

A discussion on the Bill was then invited by His Excellency the President, and the Advocate General, Sardar Naoroji Padamji, Dr. Bhandarkar, the Hon. Mr. Dixit and the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie expressed their views. The Hon. Mr. Fulton having replied, the Bill was passed through the first reading and was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie the Hon. M Gibb, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad and Hon. Mr. Fulton, which is to submit its report by the end of the week.

AMENDING THE BOMBAY TRAMWAYS ACT.

In presenting a Bill for further amending the Bombay Tramways Act, the Hon. Mr. Fulton said:—

Your Excellency,—I now rise to ask Your Excellency to suspend the standing orders under rule 49 and permit me to move the first reading of a very short Bill to amend two sections of the Bombay Tramways Act of 1874, as it has been found impossible to give the requisite 15 days' notice to the Hon'ble members. I cannot explain the measure better than by reading to you Mr. Remington's letter of the 12th February and the Municipal Commissioner's memorandum of the 14th idem. We have carefully considered the subject and have decided to accept the suggestions of the Commissioner which appear to us to afford sufficient safeguards for the working of the new electric tram cars. I also read you Mr. Remington's letter of the 7th instant, which explains why earlier application could not be made for the Amendment of the Act. The matter is now one of urgency as it is hoped that some of the routes may be available for the electric train cars in the month of June, the introduction of which has long since been approved by the Corporation for the general convenience of the public. If none of the honourable members object, I shall ask Your Excellency still further to suspend the standing orders so as to allow the Bill to be read a second and third time at this meeting, and passed.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton then read the letter and memorandum referred to in his opening remarks.

MR. RIMINGTON'S LETTER.

The following is a copy of Mr. Rimington's letter:

The Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

Sir,—In view of the proximate electrification of the tramways here, two small alterations are required in the terms of Act 1 of 1874 (The Bombay Tramways Act).

Section 6 para. 2 of that Act, as it now stands, provides that "no carriage used on any tramway authorised under this Act shall extend beyond the outer edge of the wheels of such carriage more than fourteen inches on each side."

Section 9 of the Act provides that "the maximum rate of speed on the said tramway shall be eight miles per hour."

I have the honour to request that Government will be so good as to pass an amending Act deleting the above cited words from these Sections, respectively.

The reasons for asking for this deletion in the case of Section 6 are that the new electric cars to be run on the tramway (will at the entrance) step project beyond the outer edge of the wheels by 16½ inches instead of 14 inches. The cause of this slight increase in the width of the cars is in order (a) to provide a wide, seatage for each passenger than was provided in the horse cars now running, and so remove the complaint which has sometimes been brought against the latter of overcrowding; (b) to provide a centre gangway through the cars and thus to put a stop to passengers alighting from the footboards as they do at present which, after the introduction of electric traction, might be dangerous.

Under the Act (Clause 6) and also under the new Concession (Clause 4) granted by the Municipality to the Company our cars have to be of a construction approved by the Municipal Commissioner. The electric cars we are about to run upon the tramway have been so approved, and we have the honour to submit that the constructional details of our cars, including the over-hang, may safely in future be left to the control of that official and his technical advisers.

The reason for asking for the deletion of the words above cited from Section 9 of the Act which prescribes a maximum rate of eight miles per hour, are that such a prescription would be obviously incompatible with the altered circumstances of electrical running. While it is unlikely that a speed of eight miles per hour could safely be exceeded in the streets of the native city, a limitation to that speed in broad streets outside the native city, where there is no congestion of traffic, would destroy the advantage to the public of electric as compared with horse-traction. In this matter also we have the honour to submit that it would be preferable to place the control in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner who would be guided by experience, and who is empowered by Section 24 of the Act to make regulations as to, inter alia, "the rate of speed to be observed in travelling upon the tramway." This is in conformity with the usual practice in England, where this power is in identical words vested in the Board of Trade, and no speed prescription as a rule enacted in the Statute. In this connection I may mention that no speed limit is imposed at Calcutta, it being left to the Police to prosecute in the event of dangerous driving. There, as at Liverpool, the number of accidents from tramcars has been less since the introduction of electric traction than it was with horse traction.

The rate of speed prescribed in Europe for electric tramways, where a maximum is imposed, varies considerably, but the following may be cited there in illustration of the maximum rates of speed allowed in large cities there:—

Berlin	15½ miles.
Hamburg	15 miles.
Paris	15½ miles.
Lyons	12½ miles.
Leipzig	16 miles.
Brussels	18½ miles.
Basel	15½ miles.
Birmingham	12 miles.
London (Metropolitan Tramway Company)	12miles.

It is obvious that unless increased speed as compared with horse-cars are allowed to electric cars wherever possible the main advantage of electric traction, namely, more rapid transit, will be lost. This consideration is of special importance here at Bombay where electric tramways should assist so materially in the suburban expansion of the city.

A copy of this letter is forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for his information.

THE COMMISSIONER'S MEMO.

The following is the memorandum of the Municipal Commissioner:—The Commissioner is of opinion that neither the limit of overhang nor that of speed should be deleted from the Act as demanded by the Tramway Company, but a modification on these points is necessary and desirable. The undersigned suggests that the limit of overhang from the outer edge of the wheel be fixed at a maximum of 18 inches and that of speed by a schedule to be prepared by the Municipal Commissioner from time to time, giving maximum speeds in different parts such for example as not exceeding 5 miles in streets like Abdul Rehman Street, 10 miles per hour in Foras Road and 15 miles per hour in roads of small traffic, and with compulsory stops at places where one important street crosses another at right angles, such as Thakurdwar Road crossing Girgaum Road.

This is in accordance with the practice of the Board of Trade in England and is found to work satisfactorily.

(Signed) W. B. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner.

SIR P. MEHTA AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said he considered it unfortunate that the Bill had been brought forward without the Corporation having an opportunity of considering it. I think it very desirable that the Corporation should have an opportunity of showing Government what they think about the Bill. Mr. Fulton produces a memo from the Commissioner, but the fact remains that it was never been brought before the Corporation, and I consider that so great an undertaking as the Bombay Tramways, the public should have the fullest opportunity of giving their opinion on the question. I fear the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton is not aware that the Corporation has a Committee sitting upon this subject, which is dealing with the concessions of roads and spaces in the roads and streets which are not quite within the limits of their contract and in the laying of single and double lines. It is of the utmost importance therefore that the tramways should not run in streets which are not wide enough. But the Corporation have done their best to give every concession which could reasonably be given to the Company for enabling them to run cars, but in granting these concessions the Committee have considered very carefully what is the width of the carriages and the extent of the overlapping. We granted many concessions which were not wide enough for their purpose, and I strongly submit to your Excellency's Government that the Corporation should have an opportunity of seeing what is proposed by the Bill. The Government seemed to be leaving it simply to the Commissioner to say what should be the distance to which overlapping should go. But he might point out that the Municipal Commissioners were not permanent officials; they come and go, and each Commissioner is only here for a time; and also he might add that their experience on the question was not such as to justify the Corporation leaving the matter to him entirely. Besides the opinion of different Commissioners might be various on the question. One Commissioner might say ten inches might be allowed for overlapping; another Commissioner might say 20 inches. He knew that it would be answered that the word of the Commissioner under the Tramways Act was given on behalf of the Corporation, and that the Commissioner really represented the Corporation. But the Corporation had always claimed that the Municipal Commissioner was only the mouthpiece of the Corporation, but it would of course be difficult to say what was the extent of the power of authority given him by the Corporation. He might remind the Members of Council that the Corporation was empowered by a majority of three-fourths to pass a vote of censure on the Municipal Commissioner, because it was a very undesirable thing for the Commissioner simply to take it into his head to say "power is given to me, and I am going to use it as I like." If the Commissioner did that the Corporation would very soon be placed in a very difficult position. I therefore appeal to your Excellency and to the Members of Council to refer this matter to the Corporation for a well considered opinion upon the subject. The Corporation have tried to meet the Tramways Company in as generous a spirit as possible. I say emphatically that the majority of the Corporation have tried to deal in the most reasonable possible manner with the Tramways Company. And in the interest of the City and the people of the city the Council has not stood on mere technicalities, but has met the wishes of the Tramways Company in a very fair and generous spirit. Under these circumstances it is due to the Corporation that this matter should not have been brought before Government until it had been submitted to the Corporation for their discussion and approval. It is said that if an appeal is laid before the Council by the Corporation, the latter can bring up its objections, but I ask you to remember that when the Bill has been formally brought before Government that is a stage to which the Government have committed themselves, and they always try to pass their Bill when once they have committed themselves to its provisions without hearing the other side, and it is naturally very difficult to move them at such a stage. Your Excellency as head of this Council has always listened very courteously to our proposals in a most generous manner, but the point is that I say it was unfair to the Corporation that this matter was not sent to the Corporation before the appeal was made on the part of the Secretary of the Company and the memo. of the Municipal Commissioner. I appe

claim of this great and beautiful town to the leading position among the cities of India to which its unrivalled situation and the energy and good sense of its people justly entitle it. Whatever may be the differences of opinion as to the best means of effecting the object in view we are all unanimous in our desire for the adornment and renovation of Bombay so as to render it more suitable in every way for the health and convenience of the citizens and to make it in all respects worthy of the position assigned to it by its natural advantages as the gateway of India and the principal emporium of commercial and industrial enterprise in the Empire.

A copy of the Bill as then drafted was forwarded to the Corporation last July: but though no remarks have yet been sent in I am glad to think that there is still plenty of time for their receipt and consideration as it is not proposed to convene the sittings of the Select Committee before next June.

The Statement of objects and reasons which has been most carefully prepared by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs explains clearly enough the intention of the various provisions. But I will try briefly to lay before you the main points on which amendment of the Act has been found necessary.

Clause 1 fixes the dates on which the various sections of the new Act are to come into force. An examination of the provisions will show that retrospective effect is given to certain sections merely for convenience of account and does not interfere with private interests.

The object of Clauses 2 and 3 is simplify and render more accurate the title and preamble of the Act.

Clauses 4 to deal with the vacation of office by Trustees who may be absent from all Board meetings for a period of three months: the salary of the Chairman: and the contributions payable for his leave and pension. The leave allowances as well as the pension of the Chairman will hereafter be paid by Government and all irritating controversies on this subject will thereby be avoided.

The provisions of clauses 9 to 11 are important as they allow the Trustees to exercise a certain discretion based on relative urgency as to the order in which schemes founded on official representations are to be taken up. It seems clear that in practice such discretion must be permitted and that if there is any complaint of unreasonable delay in regard to any particular scheme the matter should on appeal be enquired into and determined by Government.

Clause 19 introduces a new and important principle instituted by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey to facilitate the housing of the working classes for which purpose it is proposed to enable the Trustees to advance to Mill owners and others money for building. Our proposals, I fear, do not go so far nor are they as liberal as the Hon. Member would have desired but it has to be remembered that we are restrained by financial considerations which compel us to limit the amount outstanding at any one time to ten lakhs of rupees and to insist on an ample margin of security for the moneys advanced.

Clause 26 contains a provision which I understand is important for the execution of Street Schemes as it provides for the acquisition of private Streets (over which the public have a right of passage or access or have passed or had access uninterruptedly for a period of twenty years) subject to the payment of such compensation to the owner as the Collector or Tribunal may award.

Clause 31 makes a useful alteration in the law as it enables the President of the Tribunal to decide all questions of law, procedure, costs, and apportionment of compensation without the attendance of the Assessor whose assistance will usually only be required for the valuation of property. The change will effect some saving in the cost of proceedings.

Clauses 36 and 37 are important as they will enable the correction of Schedules C, D and E of the Act from time to time as occasion may require and will give facilities for dealing with the lands therein comprised.

Clause 39 makes more correct provision for crediting to the Capital account fines and premia levied on granting leases of lands other than those referred to in Schedules C, D and E and the sale proceeds of securities purchased with moneys debited to that account.

Clause 41 provides more equitably than the existing law for the valuation of reclaimed lands. The amendment will, it is believed, be found acceptable by the Board.

Clause 42 embodies a very important provision to rectify what appears to have been an accidental mistake in sanction 72 of the Act. No one has ever been able to discover the precise meaning of the phrase "a lump sum not exceeding two per centum on the total rateable value of all buildings, etc." In place of this vague language we propose to substitute the expression "a lump sum equivalent to two per centum on the total rateable value" and to exclude from the valuation buildings and lands vesting in the Corporation in respect of which no general tax is for the time being leviable. The change is greater, I think, in appearance than in reality. Along with this clause must be read clause 47 which with the subsidiary clauses provides clearly enough for the refunds intended in section 69 of the Act as to the payment of which there has, I believe, been a difference of legal opinion. The long and short of the amendments will be that at the end of the first decennial period now rapidly approaching its termination there will be a large refund of the accumulated balance of the General account and that subsequently there will be an annual refund to the Corporation of any balance there may be in the General account as provided in section 79. The effect will be that after the end of the decennial period the trust will receive from the Corporation and retain such sum not exceeding 4 per cent. of the rateable value as may be requisite to defray the actual expenditure in the General account for the year. Whether any simpler system could be devised than that of drawing the full amount and then refunding the balance if any I cannot say: but we have thought it wiser to adhere to the form of account devised in 1898 than to adopt a new one. In regard to these proposals the Corporation can, I think, have no reason to complain. It has been questioned whether in prudence the large refund that will become due at the end of the ten years should be made but it appeared to us that the settlement of 1898 must be carried out and that any departure on this point would reasonably be regarded as a breach of faith with the Corporation.

As to clause 44 of the Bill which introduces certain verbal amendments into section 73 all I can say is that the utility of this section appears to me doubtful. I would suggest that before the meeting of the Select Committee the Board should consider whether the section could not be modified without material loss to the Trust. The practical experience gained during the last 9 years must afford some means of judging of its utility. It seems to introduce such a very complicated system of account that it can hardly be worked with effect and if in consultation with the Corporation some easier method of attaining the end in view could be contrived it might not even yet by too late to adopt it.

I think, Sir, I need not detain the Council longer by discussing the minor clauses of the Bill which will, of course, be fully considered in Select Committee. I have endeavoured to refer to the principal provisions but the many verbal and subsidiary amendments that have been introduced are so technical that the details can only be mastered by a close study of the Bill along with the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

I have purposely refrained from discussing the representations that have been received with reference to the extent of financial and that can be claimed from Government as the subject does not fall within the scope of this Bill, the object of which is merely to explain and remove difficulties in the Act framed in 1898. I regret greatly that I cannot myself assist in passing this measure through the Council: but the delay that has occurred has been unavoidable and may have been advantageous in giving ample time for consideration.

I also think that I should not be justified in expressing an opinion on the sweeping amendments for the reconstitution of the Board of Trustees of which notice has been given by the Hon Mr. Gokaldas Parekh and the Hon. Mr. Dikshit as they have not yet been considered by Government. It will be for my successor and the Honourable Board as hereafter constituted to determine subject to the approval of this Council whether the changes proposed are likely to be beneficial to the City.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Members of the Board for the aid they have given. They have spared no trouble and must have spent many weary days in elaborating the proposals which they have submitted to Government.

I must also specially thank my friend the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for the great pains he has taken in drafting this difficult Bill and the ready and able assistance he has always rendered in every stage of the discussion. I now move, Sir, that the Bill be read a first time.

The council was at this stage adjourned on the understanding that the bill will be presented before the meeting of the council in June next for discussion.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following answers were given by Government to different questions put by the Hon. members:—

The Hon. Syed Zain El Edrus asked: Will Government be pleased to say whether any action has been taken by Government to amend section 2 of Bombay Act V of 1886 so as to allow of persons claiming through female heirs of a deceased vatandar succeeding to his watan, having regard to the decision of Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, Volume XXV, page 470 (*re* Bai Jadav *versus* Narsilal Harderam, etc.)?

Answer given by Government was: The attention of Government has been drawn to the decision of the High Court in the case referred to, but it has not been deemed necessary to amend section 2 of Bombay Act V of 1886 in the manner suggested by the Honourable Member.

The Hon. Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Saheb Saheb Ghor Pade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, enquired:—Do Government propose to extend the rules about suspension and remission of land-revenue to the dues of Khoti Inamdars in the alienated villages which are in accordance with Government Resolution No. 4158, dated the 21 June 1897, recovered from the villagers and paid to the Khoti Inamdars from the village treasury?

The Government replied:—The matter is under consideration.

Another question by the same Hon'ble Member was: Will Government be pleased to state whether they have arrived at any decision in the matter of amending the present practice of including Kadim allowances in the alienated villages under the head of *jodi* as promised in their reply No. 1469, dated the 21st February 1905, to Naro Bhaskar to his petition, dated the 31st June 1904?

Answer given by Government to this was: Government have arrived at what is believed to be a practicable solution which will give the desired relief. Action, however, is delayed by some technical account difficulties which, however, it is hoped will soon be overcome.

The same member asked: Will Government be pleased to place on the Council Tables a list of all alienated villages in the Bombay Presidency?

The Government replied: The required information will be called for and a list will be placed on the Table.

Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to say whether all the khatedars of the Jambusar taluka of the district of Broach have received the benefit of the orders of Government referred to in their answer to my question No. 6 asked at the meeting of this Council held on the 20th March 1903, for giving immediate effect by way of remission to the decrease of assessment which the new settlement would involve from 1902-1903 to 1905-1906?

The Government replied:—The Honourable Member is referred to the papers laid on the Council Table in July 1905. Government have no reason to suppose that remissions were not granted during the years 1903-1904 to 1905-1906 in any cases in which they were due under the Resolution of 1903. If any specific instance of such remission having been withheld is brought to their notice, Government will cause inquiry to be made.

The same Honourable Member asked: Will Government be pleased to say how far the consideration of the proposal about the construction of bridges over the Kalyan and Kalher creeks has advanced since the reply of Government to my question No. 6 (b) asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 31st of March 1906.

The reply was: The Honourable Member is referred to the answer (now placed on the Council Table) to question No. 2 (b) put by him at the last Council meeting.

The same member asked: Will Government be pleased to place on the Council Table the reports called for by them with reference to the erection of waterworks by the Municipalities of Dakor, Borsad and Umreth?

Government reply was: The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to the question No. 14 put by him in August last.

Another question from the same member was: Will Government be pleased to say how far the consideration of the question of the construction of steam tramway or railway between the towns of Nadiad and Kapadvanj has advanced since their reply to my question No. 20 at the Meeting of this Council held on the 16th of August last?

The answer given by Government was:—The question of the agency by which the line should be constructed and worked is still under consideration. Government are doing all they can to facilitate an early decision.

The same member asked: Will Government be pleased to say whether they have received a representation from the Sind Hindu Sabha complaining that, for the offices of Mukhtyarkar and the like, people are being drafted from outside the province even though qualified persons are available in the province itself? (b) Have Government made inquiries in the matter and with what result?

Answer.—(a) The reply to this question is in the affirmative. (b) No inquiries have been made in the subject matter of the memorial.

Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to say what is the area of rice land in the Kalambandi villages of the Matar taluka of the Kaira district?

(b) In how many of these were rice crops grown during the last season, and in how many were they successful?

Answer—The information required has been called for from the Collector of Kaira.

Question.—Will Government be pleased to furnish information as to the effect of the imposition of new octroi duty on cloth and the enhancement of the octroi duty on grain and timber by the Surat Municipality on the general trade of the city.

Answer.—The octroi duty referred to was imposed on the 1st January 1907, and it is too soon to gauge the effect of its imposition on the general trade of the city.

Question.—Will Government be pleased to say whether the condition about not selling liquor to persons under 14, has been inserted as contemplated by the letter of the Government of Bombay No. 3109 of 14th April 1905 of the Revenue Department to the Government of India, in licenses since issued? (b) Will Government be pleased to say whether they have taken any steps to enforce the policy of not selling liquor to persons under 14 in the case of liquor sellers in Bombay whose licenses do not require annual renewal? (c) If they have not taken any such steps, do they propose to issue orders prohibiting liquor sellers in Bombay from selling liquor to persons under 14?

Answer.—(a) The condition prohibiting the sale of liquor to persons under fourteen years of age has been inserted in all licenses issued since the date of the letter referred to in the question. (b) and (c) Until the licenses which do not require annual renewal, fall in Government cannot insist on the insertion of the condition. But as the period of each license expires, the condition will be inserted before renewal.

Question.—Whether Government have considered the reports on the Government Colleges of the Colleges Inspection Committee appointed by the Syndicate under the new University Act, and will they be pleased to state what action they propose to take to remedy the various defects pointed out in the said reports?

Answer.—The reports of the Committee appointed by the Bombay University to inspect the affiliated Colleges so far as they relate to Government institutions are being considered. The proposal of the Director of Public Instruction on some of the points noticed in the reports have been submitted to Government and will be dealt with in due course.

Question.—Whether Government will be pleased to state what steps they propose to take for providing adequate room, apparatus and fitting for giving proper instruction for the B.A. and M.A. Course in Chemistry at the Elphinstone College?

Answer.—Since receipt of the report of the Inspection Committee, Government have made a special grant of Rs. 5,700 for the Scientific Departments of the College. A Laboratory Assistant for the Professor of Biology has also been sanctioned. The question of providing adequate room for the teaching of higher courses in Science is at present engaging the attention of Government. Until that question is satisfactorily settled, the provision of apparatus, fittings, etc., must be deferred.

Question.—Whether Government will be pleased to state when the construction of the proposed hostel for the students of the Grant Medical College will be commenced?

Answer.—Plans and estimates for the hostel have been sanctioned. It was hoped that Rs 20,000 would be spent in the current financial year, but owing to a difficulty in connection with the site the work has not yet been commenced.

Question.—Whether Government are aware that the room used for giving instruction in physiology at the Grant Medical College is sufficient to accommodate at the most 120 students, whereas the class numbers from 250 to 300 students?

Answer.—Government are aware that the space allowed to students of Physiology is inadequate. There are seats for 200 students only while a larger number is sometimes present at a lecture. Proposals are being formulated for improving the present building and adding to the existing accommodation.

Question.—Whether Government are aware that the room used for lectures in Chemistry at the Grant Medical College is also insufficient for the number of students receiving instruction in that subject?

Answer.—Yes. The provision of a more suitable room is also under consideration.

Question.—Whether Government are aware that the facilities for practical work in Chemistry and Physiology at the Grant Medical College are very inadequate?

Answer.—The arrangements are not quite satisfactory, but they can hardly be described as very inadequate. Sufficient space for practical work in Physiology has been provided by placing at the disposal of the students a disused dissecting room in the College. Facilities for practical work in Chemistry are provided by dividing the classes into two batches.

Question.—Whether Government will be pleased to state what steps they propose to take to remedy the above state of things?

Answer.—Plans for a new building for the Professors of Pathology and Physiology with a common Lecture Theatre and suitable Laboratories are being prepared. It is also proposed to provide larger accommodation for the College Chemical Laboratory by throwing out a wing to the existing building. These works will be carried out as funds permit.

Question.—Whether it is true that when posts of Resident Magistrates were created for some of the important divisions of Sind, it was intended to treat such Magistrates as composing a distinct branch of the service?

Answer.—By Government Resolution No. 7919, dated the 12th November 1903, Government sanctioned the proposal of the Commissioner in Sind that the cadre of Mukhtyarkars should be increased by 11 and that the additional appointments should be filled by officers to be styled "Additional Mukhtyarkars" exercising first class Magisterial powers and dealing with all such Magisterial work of the Division in which they would be posted as the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate might direct. The appointments of Resident Magistrates have accordingly been graded with Mukhtyarkars since the time of their creation.

Question.—Whether the posts of Resident Magistrates have as a rule been filled up not from the Mukhtyarkars in the Revenue Branch but by direct appointments from among the legal profession?

Answer.—Vacancies among Resident Magistrates are generally filled by men already in training in the Revenue establishments. Sometimes, however, it becomes necessary to fill temporary vacancies from members of the local Bar who have sufficient knowledge of law to justify their immediate investment with first class Magisterial powers.

Question.—Whether it is true that recently posts of Resident Magistrates have been amalgamated with the General Revenue Service and whether Government will be pleased to state the reasons for this change?

Answer.—See answer to question No. 8.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta asked:—Will Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number and value of estates of which superintendence has been assumed by the Court of Wards (a) under section 4 of the Bombay Court of Wards Act I of 1905, (b) under section 6 and (c) under section 9 of the said Act, and whether the superintendence has been withdrawn in any and which cases?

The Government answered:—The Court of Wards has assumed superintendence of one estate under section 4 of the Court of Wards Act, of three under section 6 and of eight under section 9 of the Act. Superintendence once assumed has in no case been withdrawn. The lump value of the several estates taken under management is, exclusive of the value of the property of Sardar Shivajirao *alias* Annasaheb Bhosle and Pratapsingh *alias* Bhausaheb Bhosle of Satara, superintendence of which has also been assumed under the Court of Wards Act is Rs. 25,69,691.

The following are questions put by the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and the answers by Government:—Question (a) Is it true that the results of the Secondary Teachers' Examination held in August last have not yet been declared? Will Government be pleased to state the cause of the delay? (b) Will Government be pleased to state whether there is any objection to the results of the said examination being declared within a month as in the case of Departmental Examinations?

Answer.—(a) The results were declared on the 26th February 1907. The delay is due to the fact that the examination consists of two parts, *viz.*, (I) Theory of Teaching, and (II) Practice in teaching and school management. After the written examination in Part I, candidates have to be practically examined in Part II in their own schools by the Educational inspectors and inspectresses during the course of their tours of inspection. This year there were 139 candidates for the examination, who appeared from 41 different schools spread over the whole Presidency including Kathiawar and Sind, and it is natural that some time must elapse before the Inspector or Inspectress can visit all the schools concerned and examine each individual candidate. It has been suggested that if the examinees were summoned to certain centres for their practical examination instead of being examined as at present in their own schools by the Inspectors on their tours there would be a saving in time and trouble. The alternative system, however would be expensive to the candidates and less favourable to them. As the examinees are persons already in service, the delay is not of so much consequence to them as it would be to persons seeking a qualification for employment, (b), in the circumstances stated above, it is not desirable to arrange to declare the results within one month.

Question.—Will Government be pleased to place on the Council table a statement showing the amount of suspensions and remissions of land-revenue granted during the current year in each of the Deccan districts? Will Government be pleased also to state what amounts of tagai advances have been suspended or remitted during the current year?

Answer.—The information required as it is understood for the revenue year 1906-1907, cannot yet be made available as instalment collections will not be concluded till April. Such information as is available regarding the amounts of suspensions and remissions of land-revenue only in the Central Division during the year 1905-1906 is embodied in the accompanying statement.

Statement showing demand, collections, remissions and suspensions of land-revenue during the year 1905-1906, (including the arrears of previous years) in the districts of the Central Division.

District.	Demand of land revenue.	Collection of land revenue.	Remissions of land revenue.	Suspensions of land revenue.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar...	35,74,257	3,71,365	1,28,449	19,43,169
Poona	13,98,586	5,73,147	43,485	7,81,954*
Satara	12,28,260	3,79,761	1,16,978	7,31,521*
Sholapur ...	12,24,709	2,30,402	37,416	9,56,891*
Khandesh ...	46,82,433	45,87,671	36,618	...
Nasik	20,38,400	9,86,200	2,34,800	7,81,200

* It is not known how much of each of these figures is on account of suspensions and how much on account of unauthorised arrears.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, asked: Will Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial from the inhabitants of Dhulia regarding the division of the district of Khandesh? Are Government considering the desirability of rearranging the division in the light of the facts set out in the memorial?

The answer given by Government was: The memorial to which the Honourable Member refers was received by Government. It brought out no facts which had not been carefully considered before the division of the Khandesh district was decided upon and Government do not now propose to modify the division already effected.

The Honourable Member Mr. Dikshit was referred to a statement taken from the correspondence on the subject, and, believed, to give him full information in regard to his following question:—Is it true that the proposals of Government regarding the way in which the district of Khandesh should be divided were not placed before the public before they were sanctioned by the Secretary of State? Will Government be pleased to place on the table the entire correspondence on the subject or so much as can be placed without detriment to the public interests? Will Government be pleased to place on the table the Resolution (with all its accompaniments) issued by them on the 29th August 1906 regarding the Division?

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:—(*a*) Is the attention of Government drawn to an announcement appearing in the "Times of India" of the 20th of February 1907 under the heading "An Appeal to Justice" and followed by various names amongst which appear those of Messrs. F. C. Harrison, G. W. Hatch and H. G. Gell? (*b*) Is it a fact that the aforenamed gentlemen have in this way directly or indirectly interfered with the free choice of candidates by electors at the recent Justices' election to the Bombay Corporation and that they had in this and in other ways given a clear indication of the manner in which they themselves personally intended to vote? (*c*) Is this action of these gentlemen (who are officers of Government) consistant with the spirit and the letter of Bombay Government Resolution No. 171, Legislative Department, dated the 16th of July 1902?

Answer.—(*a*) Government have read the announcement referred to. (*b*) Government are unable to admit that the announcement referred to constitutes on the part of candidates seeking election any interference with the choice of candidates by electors. (*c*) The orders of Government quoted by the Hon'ble Member apply to the election of Additional Members in the Legislative Council. A copy of these orders is laid on the table.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRACY.

The same Member asked:—Will Government be pleased to state the reasons why a temporary appointment of Additional Presidency Magistrate to hold good till the 31st of March 1907 has been created?

To this the Government answer was:—To obviate the inconvenience and waste of time which would have been caused had Mr Aston on relief been transferred to Karachi to his substantive appointment of Public Prosecutor for Sind and re-transferred to Bombay at the end of March on re-appointment as Chief Presidency Magistrate, and to reduce arrears of work in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates due to the closing of the 3rd Presidency Magistrate's Court for nearly a fortnight owing to the very regrettable accident to the late Mr. Karsandas Chabildas.

THE GOVERNOR AT THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

An Informal Visit.

His Excellency Lord Lamington paid a visit to the class of the Students' Brotherhood yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, in the Prarthna Mandir, Girgaum. It being the wish of His Excellency to be present at the time the class was conducted, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, one of the teachers conducted the class, and delivered the usual lecture to the students.

In addition to the students a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion and Mr. Mirza prefaced his lecture by a few remarks in connection with His Excellency's presence among them. He said that the highest representative of their beloved kin in the Presidency had been graciously pleased to favour them with his presence in their society that morning with a view to acquaint himself personally with the working of their institution. The public acts of His Excellency would live very long in their memory and would go to form a history of that city in the Western Presidency. But it was his little acts of kindness, his little deeds and those little touches which had gone to endear His Excellency in their hearts during the last three years that he had been their Governor in this city. It was not the first occasion on which His Excellency had given them a token of the interest which he took in this Society. They would all remember that last month when their benefactor and their benefactress the Honourable Mr. Justice Chandavarker and Messrs. Batty were good enough to give an "At Home" to their society. His Excellency showed what interest he took in us by marking it a special point to attend that gathering. It was at that meeting that His Excellency had expressed a wish to be present in their midst and see for himself how their work was being done. The remarks made by His Excellency on that occasion would live long in their memories and would be a sort of an inspiration in them when they felt they were about to falter in their duty. The head of Government was always very busy and his anxieties and his responsibilities were great, but one great characteristic of His Excellency during the three years that he had been with them, was that he was always mindful of the little things which took place in this city and hence in this Society, and whenever he felt that there was any society which deserved his sympathy and encouragement His Excellency was the first to come forward and help it. His presence itself that morning was an example of that. It was His Excellency's expressed desire that his presence there that morning should be of as informal a nature as possible and they had realised the desire on the part of His Excellency by making that meeting of their students as ordinary as they possibly could. Last month at the gathering Mr. Justice Chandavarker had explained the aims and objects of the Society and he (Mr. Mirza) would not repeat them. He only wished to point out that their Society aimed at bringing about a good understanding between the East and the West. It was not the object of their Society to go in for any political agitation, but the one aim of that Society was to improve their minds outside the curriculum of the local University. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales touched upon the right chord when in his memorable speech at Bacon Hall on his return from the most successful visit to India. The Prince of Wales pointed out on that occasion that the secret of British Rule in this country rested upon the sympathy which the ruling classes must show towards the ruled. This His Excellency exemplified most fully in his person. The humble duty of this Society was to reciprocate that sympathy on behalf of the ruled classes. They had come to recognize since the establishment of this institution that they were an integral part of the British Empire, and we must take our position under that most magnificent plan. It was their aim to understand the motives, the religious felings and the various intellectual forces which go to make the British people. Their eyes were turned Western and they could not benefit by Western civilization unless they approached it in a spirit of humility and sympathy. In this Society they tried to cultivate those two feelings by reading standard works of English authors in a spirit of humility and with a view to understand the forces which worked among their fellow-subjects in England. English Institutions were their great heritage."

Mr. Mirza then began his lecture to the students, the theme being "Life of John Stuart Mills."

Professor N. G. Velinkar briefly related how the Brotherhood was started and how it was brought into prominence and made a constitutional institution. They now wished for an halutation of their own and when the time came to set forth their appeal to the generous public, they could quote that day's instance and submit that among the persons who had sympathy for this Brotherhood was the chief person in the Presidency. This kind of confidence from the highest among them would help the institution, however humble, to accomplish the task which were anxious to achieve.

Mr. Velinkar then thanked His Excellency heartily, on behalf of the Brotherhood for his presence among them that morning.

His Excellency replying to the compliment paid said that he did not intend to speak at all but that he would only thank them for the good thing and kind works they said about him. From the remarks of Mr. Velinkar His Excellency gathered that the object of their Brotherhood was to endeavour and achieve a higher life by study and application. It was possible for an individual by observing the life of others to improve his own than His Excellency would approve of what Mr. Velinkar said. It was His Excellency thought by trying such simple lessons which were laid down by students of every religion that the life of high endeavour could be achieved. The meaning of the words "study" and "student" should not be limited merely to a close and restricted compass namely "mere application to learning." But they could—one and all of them acquire means of living a higher scale of life by learning what had been done by others and by paying attention to those lessons of life that had been laid down by every student of philosophy. His Excellency noticed that Mr. Mirza had to curtail his lecture on account of the Governor's presence but the sentences uttered by him must have been heard with advantage. His Excellency hoped that Mr. Velinkar, if he endeavoured to improve and increase the work of the institution, he would be successful in his attempts he had undertaken.

His Excellency and other sympathisers were then garlanded, and in the hat which was sent round H. E. Lord Lamington also contributed.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 26th January, amounted to Rs. 1,946, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 431. The total earnings from 1st January to 26th January, were Rs. 7,215, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,411.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

LAND REVENUE SUSPENSIONS.

The following Rules relating to Suspensions and Remissions of Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess in the Presidency proper, excluding Sind, have been published.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject the Governor in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules for the grant of suspensions and remissions of land revenue and local fund cess in the Presidency proper. It is to be clearly understood that suspensions and remissions are granted as a measure purely of grace and not of right and only in cases of calamity so severe as to necessitate a relaxation of the settlement contract.

I.—GENERAL CALAMITIES.

A.—Suspensions of Land Revenue.

When the Collector has ascertained by local inquiries that owing to a partial or total failure or destruction of the crops throughout any tract on account of drought or any other cause, it will be necessary to suspend the collection of revenue in any area, he is authorised, especially when the tract is already impoverished or the previous harvests have been poor, to grant suspensions according to the scale given below to all occupants, agriculturist and non-agriculturist alike, without inquiry into the circumstances of individuals:—

Classification of crops.	Amount of assesment to be suspended.
4 annas and under... ...	... The whole.
Over 4 annas, under 6 annas	... Half.
6 annas and over... ...	... None.

Note.—A normal crop is represented by 12 annas.

2. Where the area affected is homogeneous, or whole villages are very seriously affected, the suspensions should be announced for such tract or villages without detailed inspection.

3. The Collector should forthwith report his proceedings, stating fully the reasons for his order and the extent of its application with all other particulars, to the Commissioner, who should inform Government at once of the amounts to be suspended.

4. The Collector should cause the occupants whose land revenue is suspended distinctly to understand that the such suspension is provisional only, and that it will be decided subsequently whether the revenue suspended shall be ultimately remitted or collected.

5. To inamdars who themselves cultivate the inam land suspension may be granted in accordance with the foregoing orders. To inamdars who not themselves cultivate the inam lands suspension of the dues payable by them to Government may be granted in accordance with the foregoing orders when it is possible to secure by guarantee given by the inamdar or otherwise, to the cultivating occupants or tenants holding under the inamdar a corresponding suspension of the revenue or rent due from them to the inamdar.

B.—REMISSIONS OF LAND REVENUE.

6. Remissions should be granted as explained below to occupants cultivating their own holdings, and except as provided in clause (ii) below, to non-cultivating occupants: there should be no inquiry into the circumstances of individual:—

(i) The grant of remissions should depend on the character of the three seasons following that in which the assessment is suspended. Suspended revenue should be collected to the extent permissible under the table given below. In accordance with this table all suspended arrears which either (*a*) in Gujarat and the Konkan are in excess of one year's revenue, or in the Deccan are in excess of two years' revenue, or (*b*) are more than three years old, should ordinarily be remitted by the Collector. Cases in which, owing to the impoverishment of a tract by a succession of bad seasons, or for any special reasons, it appears to the Collector desirable to remit or to collect suspended revenue otherwise than in accordance with the ordinary rule should be reported through the Commissioner for the orders of Government.

TABLE.

Anna classification of crops.	Proportion of assessment the collection of which would be justified.
Over 12	2
8 to 12	1½
6 and over, under 8	1
Over 4, under 6	½
4 and under	0

Note.—A normal crop is represented by 12 annas.

The amount of suspended revenue to be collected with any particular instalment should be fixed by the Collector and announced before the collection of the instalment begins. The Collector should report as early as possible before any instalment falls due the amount which he proposes to recover out of the suspended revenue.

(ii) When the land is cultivated by tenants the grant of remission to the landlord or superior holder in accordance with this rule will depend on whether the tenant receives a corresponding remission or not of his rent.

Where this remission has been assured to the tenant either by legislation or by executive arrangement with the landlord, the latter will be granted the remission otherwise not.

7. When the assessment includes a separate rate for water advantages then, if the water fails to such an extent that no irrigated crop, or an irrigated crop not exceeding 4 annas, can be grown, the portion of the assessment which represents the water rate should in the case of all occupants be remitted without suspension.

8. When much land which would ordinarily be sown is left unsown because present or recent calamity render sowing impossible, the case is indentical with that of failure of crops and should be treated similarly.

9. To inamdars who themselves cultivate the inam lands remissions may be granted in accordance with the foregoing orders. To inamdars who do not themselves cultivate the inam lands remission of the dues payable by them to Government may be granted in accordance with the foregoing orders when it is possible to secure by guarantee given by the inamdar, or otherwise to the cultivating occupants or tenants holding under the inamdar a corresponding remission of the revenue or rent due from them to the inamdar.

C.—SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS OF LOCAL FUND CESS.

10. When prior to the date of the first instalment of land revenue any suspension or remission of land revenue is announced, it is to be understood that the order will not carry with it proportionate suspension or remission of the local fund cess.

D.—GENERAL.

11. Immediate intimation of all supensions and remissions granted under the foregoing orders should be given by the Commissioners to the Accountant General, who should report to Government how far they are likely to affect the budget estimates of the year.

12. The lists of suspensions and remissions should be published in the following manner. As soon as the statement for any village is sanctioned, the Mamlatdar should cause a copy to be sent to the village officers, who should be required to read and explain the orders to all the villagers, and to post the copy in a conspicuous place in the village Chavdi, if any, or otherwise in some building resorted to by the villagers. The village officers should be required at the same time to enter in the ledger and the ryots' receipt books the remissions and suspensions which have been sanctioned. All revenue officers from Circle Inspector to Sub-Divisional Officer and Collector should satisfy themselves by personal observation that the statement has been affixed as directed and has been replaced if torn or defaced, and by direct inquiry that the remissions and suspensions have been read and explained to the villagers. In making the examination of ryots' receipt books particular attention should be paid to examination of the books of those to whom remissions and suspensions have been granted. The Circle Inspectors and other taluka officers should be ordered to examine not less than 25 percent. of the books of the villages within three months after the remissions and suspensions are declared, and when doing so to call specially for the books of those to whom remissions and suspensions have been granted. To facilitate this an asterisk should be placed against the names of those to whom suspensions and remissions have been granted in the index to Village Form No. 5. The District Officers should be desired to pay special attention to ensure that this examination has been properly carried out.

II.—LOCAL CALAMITIES.

1. Relief on the occasion of local calamities should be determined by the investigation of individual cases.

2. Before granting relief the resources of the owner should be taken into account.

3. When the damage amounts to total or nearly total loss of crops immediate remission is preferable to suspension.

COL. F. G. WINTLE, of the Army Ordnance Dept., died on Sunday, Feb. 24, at his residence Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, at the age of fifty-four. Son of the late Major-Genl. A. Wintle, of the Royal Art., he received his commission as a deputy assistant commissary-general of ordnance in January 1880, and in 1884-85 served with the Nile expedition, obtaining mention in despatches, and receiving for his services the medal with clasp, the bronze star, and promotion to the rank of assistant commissary-general. He also took part in the operations in the Soudan in 1885-86 with the Frontier Field Force, being engaged in the action at Ginnis, and again obtained mention in despatches. He was nominated a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in 1891, promoted to be an Ordnance officer first class, with substantive rank of colonel in 1898, and placed on the Retired List in 1902.

SUFFERED YEARS WITH ECZEMA

Caused a Loss of over £300 in Wages in Ten Years—Limb Raw as a Piece of Beef—Scalp also Affected—Doctors and Hospitals did no Good.

A TRIPLE CURE BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My eczema has been ten years' standing and it has cost me over £300 in loss of wages. I am a carpenter and joiner by trade. I have been under doctors, and I also attended the skin hospital, but none of them did me any good. When I was at Horley I purchased some of the Cuticura Remedies, and I was working about all the day, not giving my leg a chance, but after purchasing 12 sets of the Cuticura Remedies they cured the eczema in my limb. I also had spots on the scalp, but they are all gone now. I have had these sore pimples 50 years. My scalp is now all clean. My eczema was on the right limb from the ankle upwards, which was as raw as a piece of beef. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I see afflicted with eczema. Publish this statement for all the world, and let any one write to me and I will reply.

"I also purchased three vials of Cuticura Pills for my wife and they have done her a lot of good. Before taking them she dared hardly to eat anything on account of the pain afterwards; now she can eat anything and plenty of it. She is getting quite fat now and is quite a different woman. I was first advised to try the Cuticura Remedies from a man who lives at Redhill whose father was cured of a bad eczema on the head. No doctors nor hospitals could cure it. After a few applications the whole crust of the head came off and left him a healthy scalp. This man's age was over seventy years. Although I am cured of eczema I shall always have some by me, and use the Cuticura Pills now and then, for I find the Pills keep my head very clear and my appetite good. Chas. Gambrill, 186 High St., Ramsgate, England, March 7, and April 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consisted Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, *vial* of 60) to purify the blood. A single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charter-house Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "A Book on the Skin and Scalp."

TRY A BOTTLE AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality, broken down fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 198, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., Chemists, BOMBAY.

M. S. NICHOLSON DENTAL-SURGEON

JUSTICES' ELECTION CASE.

(Concluded from page 3.)

The counsel then read the section 29 (b) which said: "Every person entitled to vote may vote by signing and personally delivering at the meeting held in accordance with the notice given under clause (a), to the Chairman of such meeting, a voting paper containing the name in full of the candidates or of each of the candidates for whom he votes." The Counsel contended that the voting-paper that did not give the full name of each of the candidates was bad. He would also prove by putting in those voting-papers which would show that either one or the other of the candidates had not their names in full. Under this circumstances, if the six votes challenged by the other side could not be so upheld legally, they would certainly go to Sir Pherozesha. Even on the papers in which Mr. Nanavati was voted for, there were names which were not in full, and therefore such a paper was bad. The names such as Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and Dr. A. G. Viegas could not be full names. The Counsel then explained how the names with only the initials got into the voting papers. When one voter was given the private voting paper containing only 16 names and if he did not wish to vote for one or two of them, he struck off their names and put in the names of those he wished to vote for. And it was quite natural that most of them did not know the full name and so they put their initials only. If a man did not know another man's full name, he could not be deprived of his right to vote for him. Besides, some spelt others' names to the best of their knowledge, and in a way that struck them on the spur of the moment. In the voting paper No. 49 challenged by him they had the name "A. G Viegas" and not was not a full name. In the voting paper No. 125 they had the name "Ahmed B. Sayani" and the name was "J. A. Wadia." In the paper No. 173 another voter had voted for fifteen candidates and had struck off the name of Sir Sassoon D. David and put in the name "Dr. A. G. Viegas." In the paper No. 254 there was the name "Darashah R. Chichgar" and the letter "R" was an initial. In paper No, 335 they had "Jamsedji A Wadia" In 388 they had again "Dr A. G. Viegas." The same was the case with regard to No. 397. In the voting paper No. 398 was the name "Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart." That would not be a full name. Probably this learned friend might object to the word "Bart." (Laughter.) The Counsel then as not being in full (Laughter.) Nanavati, he said, one vote spoke of a voting list, in which Nanavati, which ought was counted in favour of Mr. and therefore the to have gone to Sir Dinshah, votes, former gentleman got only 229 votes.

MEANING OF A FULL NAME.

Mr. Inverarity then spoke about the Dobing's case referred to by Mr. Jinnah, and gave an exposition of the case from his point of view and emphasized that a full name meant the Christian name and the surname written in full. It was true that by the words "Sir P. M. Mehta" they could understand that Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta was meant, but the law required the full name and the full name must be there. The Counsel asked for an instance, why the law required full names in Mills and in testaments, though by mere initials too, there could be no mistake as to the identity of the testator. The statute wanted his name in full, and the question was whether he had done so in the manner pointed out by the Act. His Honour could not reject the votes recorded on the private voting papers as asked for by the other side, because those papers were issued quite in conformity with the Act. In those papers there were the sixteen names in full, of the sixteen candidates for the sixteen vacancies. As to a voting paper, all that the Act said was that it must be "a voting-paper containing the name in full of the candidate or of each of the candidates for whom he votes." The Act in no way enforced them to give in the private voting papers the names of the candidates for whom a voter did not wish to vote. Besides, there was nothing in the Act which prevented a voter from giving more voting papers than one. There was not even a form for voting papers required by the Municipal Act. There was also nothing in the Municipal Act to hinder a voter having any number of voting papers in his possession.

The Judge: Is a voter allowed to come to the election meeting at different times to give his voting papers?

Mr. Inverarity: Certainly. You may come to the Election meeting sixteen times and put in sixteen papers if you have leisure enough (Laughter). Most of the people are too anxious to go away having voted once, to attend to their ordinary business.

Continuing his arguments, Mr. Inverarity said that none of the Act prescribed a voting paper or any kind of form to be issued by the Municipal Commissioner in cases of the Justices' Election. In case of a ward election there was a provision that the Commissioner shall supply a prescribed form of a voting-paper. This was because in a ward election there were a number of voters for whose assistance and guidance the Commissioner supplied them with the voting papers, but as for the Justices, who were sufficiently intelligent to write out their own papers, the law did not make that provision for them. It was argued by the other side that Mr Haji Noormahomed voted for sixteen candidates only, but if the Court looked at his voting paper they would find besides the cross mark, a tick marked against another candidate's name. What could those marks mean? They might certainly mean a number of things. Mr. Jinnah had argued that the first voting paper tendered by Mr. Haji Noormahomed be declared valid and the second as invalid. But it was no intention of the legislature that an enquiry should be made as to how those marks came there, what they meant, or which was the first paper tendered. He urged the Court, therefore, to declare all the votes given by Mr. Haji Noormahomed, invalid. He requested the Court to delay its decision in respect of the present petition, because, supposing the Court held on this petition that either Sir Pherozshah or Mr Nanavati was legally elected as a member of the Corporation, and if in the next petition the Court held that the whole election was an invalid one, then the Court would have two contradictory decisions given on the same subject.

Mr. Jinnah did not object to Mr. Inverarity's suggestion to the Court, subject to his being made, knowp what his position then was.

His Honour said he would deliver his judgment in this case on Wednesday next. He believed his judgment in the two cases would not affect the arguments to be raised during the consideration of the third petition.

THE THIRD OBJECTION PETITION.

ENQUIRY INTO THE ELECTION AS A WHOLE.

The Judge: We shall proceed with third petition concerning the validity of the election as a whole on Monday.

Mr. Inverarity: I am prepared to go on with the third petition now.

Mr. Jinnah: I am also prepared for it, but I should like to know my position in the previous petition.

As already stated this petition was for a declaration to set aside the whole election. Petitioners submit, among other complaints that the Commissioner had no authority or jurisdiction to change the day originally fixed for the election, that the names of several of the nominated candidates, as appearing in the notice of the Commissioner, are not in accordance with the names as published in the Municipal election roll nor in accordance with the names as appearing in the nomination and voting papers; that the Municipal Commissioner erred in calling a meeting of the Justices to take a poll on 21st February last and the poll taken on that day was contrary to law and of no effect and all votes given thereat were invalid, and that at the meeting certain European voters were seen distributing certain forms of voting papers which were not the voting papers which the Municipal Commissioner had notified would be issued only at the meeting, and this fact was brought to the notice of Mr. Sheppard, the chairman of the meeting, and enquiries were made as to how such voting papers were being distributed notwithstanding the fact that the notice calling the meeting gave the Justices to understand that voting papers would be supplied only at the meeting. The only reply which was given by Mr. Sheppard was that the voting papers were not supplied by him, but the petitioners believe that at the time Mr. Shepbard was proposed as Chairman of the meeting he was aware of the printing of the private voting papers and the use to be made thereof.

Another allegation made by the petitioners is that with the object of unduly, forcibly and illegally preventing a free and fair election and influencing and coercing the votes of the Justices at the said election, Mr. F. C. Harrison holding the office of Accountant-General, Bombay, secretly conspired to secure the help and co-operation of the other Government officials and others with a view to obtaining promises for votes only for a ticket of 16 candidates chosen by his party, and for those candidates only, and to get some of their friends and dependents among the Justices to do likewise; that Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, officials who were generally believed to be closely connected in the political preparation and revision of lists of Justices, and possessing great power and influence over the people of the city including the Justices, joined the said combination.

The whole petition having been read by Mr. Jinnah, M. Inverarity asked the Court as to the procedure to be adopted in such cases.

Court:—You have to raise the necessary issues, after which Mr. Jinnah will argue on the petition.

Accordingly the following issues were raised by Mr. Inverarity.

ISSUES RAISED.

1. Whether the Municipal Commissioner having by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette and other papers fixed the day of election for 13th February could rescind or alter the said notification.

2. Whether the Municipal Commissioner had power to issue notifications rescinding the notification and fixing 13th February, the date for the Justices' election.

3. Whether the election is invalid because the Commissioner has altered the date of election.

4. Whether the Commissioner had not power to issue various notices that he has done in this case and whether the same were not within his jurisdiction.

5. Whether the facts stated in para. 8 of the petition are true.

6. If true, how they would be relevant to the question as to whether the whole election is invalid.

7. Whether the petitioners ought not to give particulars to the respondents in the matter alleged in para. 8 of the petition.

8. Whether the allegations contained in para 12 of the petition are correct; if so how they affect the validity of the whole election.

9. Whether petitioners ought not to give particulars to the respondents in the matter alleged in para. 12 of the petition.

10. Whether the Municipal Commissioner erred in calling a meeting on the 21st February as alleged in para 13 of the petition.

11. Whether the poll taken on the 21st February as stated in para. 13 of the petition, is invalid and of no effect.

12. Whether the allegations contained in para. 14 of the petition are true, and if so, how they affect the whole election.

13. Whether the allegations contained in para. 15 and 16 of the petition are true and if so, have they any relevancy on the question of the validity of the election.

14. Whether it is a fact, as alleged in para. 17 of the petition, that under section 29 (b) of the Municipal Act, a voter can only vote on voting paper issued by the Commissioner.

15. Whether private voting papers are not voting papers which could be validly used under Section 29 (b).

16. Whether a voting paper is invalid if it is signed otherwise than at the meeting as alleged in the petition.

17. Whether a vote is not invalid if the conditions being fulfilled, it is personally delivered to the Chairman in the meeting.

18. Whether Mr. F. C. Harrison with the object of unduly, forcibly and illegally preventing a free and fair election and influencing and coercing the votes of the Justices secretly conspired to secure the help and co-operation of other Government officials and others, as alleged in para. 19 of the petition.

19. Whether petitioners ought not to give respondents full particulars of the secret conspiracy as alleged in para. 19 of the petition.

20. Whether Messrs. Gell and Hatch joined any and what combination and what illegal and conspiring combination as alleged in para. 19 of the petition.

21. Whether the presence of high officials of Government was calculated to influence the Justices.

22. Whether petitioners ought not to give respondents full particulars of the high officials of Government whose presence was objected to and also particulars as to how such presence would have the effect contended for in the said petition.

23. Whether the friends, agents and supporters of the said party induced some of the voters and coerced others to vote for the 16 candidates only.

24. Whether petitioners ought not to give full particulars to respondents of the general allegations made in para. 20 of the petition.

25. Whether Dr. Popat Prabhuram was forcibly prevented from voting for Sir P. M. Mehta by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharmsey as alleged in para. 20 of the petition.

26. Whether Mr. Fraser of the "Times of India" openly attempted to interfere and snatch the vote of one Daudbhoy Mussabhai who desired to vote for Sir P. M. Mehta.

27. Whether the chief promoters of the combination mentioned in the previous issues with the full knowledge of the disqualification of one of the candidates put forward and supported by the said party named Haji Sooleman Abdul Wahed presented and urged him to allow his name to stand as one of the candidates.

28. Whether as a matter of fact Haji Sooleman Abdul Wahed was disqualified as alleged.

29. Whether the said chief promoters are guilty of the conduct ascribed to them in para. 20 of the petition

30. Whether the petitioner is not bound to give the full particulars of the names of the chief promoters whom they charge as being guilty of misconduct as alleged.

31. Whether any inquiry could be held into the allegations made in para 20, until the names of the chief promoters are disclosed.

32. Whether the chief promoters referred to above are not necessary parties as to any enquiry made in reference to the allegations stated in para. 20 of the petition.

33. Whether the election should not be declared a valid one.

Mr. Jinnah raised the following issues:—

1. Whether the Municipal Commissioner did not err in not issuing the nomination papers on the 6th of February, 1907.

2. Whether the Commissioner was not wrong in receiving the nomination papers before the day fixed for the election.

3. Whether the notices and the notifications published by the Municipal Commissioner were not calculated to mislead the voters.

4. Whether all voters or any of them did not sign the voting papers at the meeting.

5. Whether, if they did so, their votes should not be rejected.

ISSUES OBJECTED.

Mr. Inverarity: Several of these issues do not rise out of the petition at all. I raise an issue whether the first two issues are relevant. I also object to the third issue raised by my learned friend, wherein he speaks of publishing notices as misleading the voters. The last issue does not rise out of any question raised in the petition; and I object to them as being far too vague and general. They must mention any particular vote they wish to challenge.

Mr. Jinnah read paragraph No. 7 of the petition to support the issue he had raised thereon.

Mr. Inverarity: That is with reference to one notice, while in your issue, you refer to all the notices. I will not object to the raising of an issue with respect to the one notice mentioned in the petition.

Mr. Jinnah said he would raise more issues in the course of the discussion as might suggest to him.

The Judge: To expedite our work, can we not first confine ourselves to some of the principal issues?

Mr. Inverarity:—My clients are rather anxious to meet all the allegations made against them, but we are prepared to meet your request.

His Honour said he liked to take into hand first those issues that related to the conduct of the Government Officials and the election as a whole.

Mr. Inverarity: I am prepared to adopt any course as would shorten the trial.

The Court then rose for lunch at 2-30 p. m.

After lunch the Court resumed seat at 3-30.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit said he appeared for respondents Nos. 15 and 17.

ISSUES REDUCED.

His Honour said if both the parties were agreeable he would propose that the issues one to eighteen, raised by Mr. Inverarity, be first considered. Out of this number he had only omitted those issues in which particulars to respondents were demanded.

Mr. Jinnah said that the issues of law should be considered first and then the issue of facts.

The Judge (To Mr. Jinnah): I must ask you to specify the notice which you say in your issue was calculated to mislead the voters.

Mr. Jinnah:—The notices issued were of the 28th of January published in the Government Gazette of the 29th; the 14th February published on the 15th and of the 17th of December published on the 20th.

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said that he would ask the Court to ask the Municipal Commissioner to allow them to inspect all the nomination papers, because it was said there were many inaccuracies there.

Mr. Mahadeo Balwant Bapat, Departmental Clerk to the Municipal Commissioner was next examined. He produced a file of the nomination forms of all the candidates presented to the Commissioner. They were received from time to time on days mentioned in those forms.

MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jinnah then addressed the Court until five o'clock in the evening when the Court rose. In the course of his arguments he cited a number of cases. One of the principal points he touched upon was the changing of the election day by the Municipal Commissioner and he questioned whether under the statutes the Commissioner had any power to alter the day once fixed by him. He contended that the Municipal Commissioner had exhausted his right of fixing the election day having once used it.

The Counsel entered at full length upon the history of the law bearing on the subject since 1872 when the first Municipal Act was introduced. He pointed out the relation the nomination day bore to the election day and how the one followed the other mechanically. The Municipal Act had specifically given the Commissioner the power to adjourn from time to time the meetings in which to hear the complaints from the different Justices; but as to changing the dates for election, he had no such specific right prescribed for him. On the contrary in the recently amended Act that power was taken away from him. Besides, by a notice issued by the Commissioner, the nomination papers were to be received on the election day which was originally fixed for the 13th. But they which prove they were received long before the could. Some of these were received on the that date, were continued till the 14th. The the 7th and of Messrs Waidya, Bhagwandas & Co mination paper money were received prior to that and Cowasji Ready- submitted that the point was the day fixed. He finally the day on which the nomination papers could be received was only the election day.

The case stands adjourned till to-day when Mr. Jinnah, will continue his address and Mr. Inverarity will reply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am surprised to see, in your yesterday's issue, correspondence, misunderstanding the last few lines of my so-called "Congress and Anti-Congress vernacular papers. I only touched the point of bringing into existence a daily Gujarati or Anglo-Gujarati paper purely by the Gujarati Hindus. After reading my article some have begun to doubt the public spirit of the Gujarati Hindus. I openly challenge them. The very fact that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is admirably assisted by four Gujarati-Hindus viz: Messrs. Parekh, Dixit, Setalwad and Bhaishankar, is sufficient to repudiate their arguments. Furthermore they may extend their eyesight to the Gujarati-Hindu Mr. M. K. Gandhi, the Dadabhoy Naoroji of the Indians in South Africa. It will soon be seen, how the Parsees appreciate the signal services of the four Gujarati-Hindus, viz: Messrs. Parekh, Dixit, Setalwad and Bhaishankar, rendered to Sir Pherozeshah in the present crisis. If any non-Gujarati Hindu doubts the public spirit of my race, I recommend him to go to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Kathiawar and to take some experience there.

Owing to the want of a daily Gujarati or Anglo-Gujarati paper by a Gujarati-Hindu, the attitude of the Gujarati Hindus with regard to any public movement is not easily understood. The Gujarati-Hindus as a nationality are more of a commercial than political brain and do not like to jump into politics at once. The majority of the Gujarati-Hindu merchants here care more for their commerce than for Bannerji, Mehta, Gokhale or Dajpatrai. To them the Caucus of Mr. Harrison or the Coterie of Sir Pherozeshah is equal. They are neither "allured by Mr. Harrison nor "magnetised" by Sir Pherozeshah. They enjoy the cool breeze of neutrality in the hot weather of disturbance; still their supposed opinion is forcibly brought in by many papers. What a fine thing it would be if they have their own daily Gujarati or Anglo-Gujarati paper? A nation without its own paper is like a face without the nose.

There are many rich Jain, Bhatia and Bania Seths in Bombay, whose sons are now-a-days highly educated. They come fresh from the University as graduates or undergraduates, with a store of vast knowledge and useful intelligence, activity and hope. The Seths are very anxious to see their sons get settled in some line, suitable to their head and taste. I may ask such Seths' is this newspaper owning and conducting not a good field? By newspaper owning and conducting they will kill two birds with one stone. They will earn money as well as do much for their race, and thus the fear of their thoughts and sentiments being misrepresented by alien native papers, will be greatly removed. No alien native paper has birthright to pass any base remark against the Gujarati-Hindu race. They utterly hate the policy of any newspaper which may alternately bite them and then pet them. The Gujarati-Hindus are never destined to brook any sort of insult at the hands of any filthy paper or crazy headed writer. Educated men of their race should take care that nobody of their race is carried away by alien native papers, nor are their thoughts and sentiments misrepresented If the rich amongst my race start a company with good capital, the daily Gujarati or Anglo-Gujarati paper can be conducted on a very good footing. Of course they must gird up their loins for the battle of competition with alien native papers. Perhaps they may suffer loss in the beginning but I am sure the business will turn out to be a lucrative one afterwards. To encourage the paper, whatever alien native paper is offensive to the thoughts and feelings of the Gujarati-Hindu race ought to be boycotted. The tone of the paper ought to be that of the "Bombay, Samachar," which is one of the most considerate, most moderate and most cosmopolitan paper in our province. It is high time for us Gujarati-Hindus to awake from sleep and strike the iron while it is hot.

Yours, &c.,

A GUJARATI HINDU

Bombay, March 15.

MILITARY TATTOO ON THE MAIDAN.

All Bombay seemed to have foregathered on the Maidan for Friday night's Naval and Military display and Tattoo. The whole of the arrangements and lighting were admirable, and the funds of the Cathedral Improvement Scheme should be greatly enhanced by this well patronised entertainment. There was a very large attendance and it was found that the two rupee enclosure was by no means large enough. The stands and enclosure, which had been arranged, enabled many to view the display in comfort, but there were many more who had great difficulty in seeing anything at all. Last year's arrangement, which was in the nature of a promenade, was greatly to be preferred.

The programme was kept well up to time, and the various items were watched with keen enjoyment and interest. The gun drill by the Royal Navy, the musical ride by his Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard and the gymnastic display by the Royal Scots were all efficiently performed, while the Pipe music and Highland dancing afforded considerable pleasure. The descriptive battle, during which the massed bands supplied the music, was perhaps the best appreciated item of the display, and included a realistic attack on a block house by a detachment of the Royal Scots. The 113th Native Infantry provided a Rajputana dance and the Governor's Bodyguard were seen to advantage in the Lance exercise. The display concluded with a Military Tattoo. The music of the massed bands was a special feature, and the conductors—Pipe Major Duff, and Messrs. H. W. Toner, A Mallandaine and W. R. Reilly—are to be congratulated on the success attending the musical portion of the entertainment.

THE BOWEN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Under the auspices of the Epworth League the Service of Song conducted by the Christian Endeavour Society of the Royal Navy on Friday evening in the above Church, proved an unqualified success. Unfortunately the attendance was not all that could be desired, in all probability due to a counter-attraction. Nevertheless, the congregation present thoroughly enjoyed the programme drawn up for the occasion, each item being deservedly appreciated. Foremost of the contributors to the evening's entertainment were Messrs. Morris, Anderson, and Lacey, the first named being heard to advantage in Sullivan's "The Lost Chord" though his rendering of a former Solo "The Holy City" was equally as good. Mr. Anderson, in addition to presiding at the organ, delivered two striking recitations which proved that he was quite an adept in that line, and Mr. Lacey was very effective in a well-rendered Solo entitled "Trusting." Two other recitations by Messrs Luckman and Welsh were received with well merited approval, and the several choruses interspersed in the programme were on the whole very ably sung.

The proceedings terminated at an early hour by the singing of the "Glory" song to which all the congregation joined. It reflects great credit on the small band of willing workers who helped towards the success of the pleasant evening's entertainment, and the lads in blue may rest assured that the public look forward to seeing them once again at no distant date, when perhaps the attendance may prove still more encouraging.

H. E. LADY MINTO.

Departure for England.

Her Excellency Lady Minto, who proceeded to England by the P. and O. Co's. mail steamer *Persia*, arrived here by a special train from Calcutta on Friday morning, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, and Captain G. H. Hewett, R.N., Director Royal Indian Marine were present to receive Her Excellency, on the station platform. The Countess Minto was accompanied by Lady Ruby, and Lady Eileen Elliot, the Hon. Esmond Elliot and Captain Bulkely. Among the Government House party who were present on the station with the Governor were Major Lee, Military Secretary, and Captain Meynell, A. D. C. Her Excellency took her seat in a Government House carriage with Lord Lamington, drove to the Secretariat, and then proceeded to the Bunder-head to go on board the mail steamer *Persia*.

SPORTING NEWS.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Cambridge won the boat race by two lengths.

LATER.

The betting was five to one on Cambridge.

The Cambridge boat led throughout the race and eventually won by four and half lengths. The time was twenty minutes twenty-six seconds.

In the last ten years Cambridge has won six times to Oxford's 4. Last year Cambridge won by three and a half lengths in 19 minutes 24 seconds, while in the previous year Oxford won by three lengths in 20 minutes 35 seconds. In the previous year, however, Cambridge had won by four and a half lengths in 21 minutes 34 seconds, a poorer performance in every way than in 1903 when the victory was by six lengths in 19 minutes 35 seconds. The most historic of the races in the past ten years is, of course, that of 1900 when Cambridge flew away from the start and finished in 18 minutes 47 seconds equalling the record time which Oxford had created in 1893 but eclipsing all previous records by winning by 20 lengths. The crews and weights at the departure of the last mail were:—

OXFORD.

	st	lb
W T Heard (Balliol) (bow)	11	3½
2 H C Bucknall (Merton)	11	7
3 G E Hope (Christ Church)	13	0
4 R M Peat (Trinity)	11	13½
5 J R Gillan (Magdalen)	12	8½
6 A G Kirby (Magdalen)	13	8
7 E H L Southwell (Magdalen)	12	1½
A C Gladstone (Christ Church) (stroke)	11	0
A W Donkin (Magdalen) (cox)	8	5

CAMBRIDGE.

	st	lb
A B Close-Brooks (First Trinity) (bow)	11	0
2 J H F Benham (Jesus)	12	6½
3 H M Goldsmith (Jesus)	12	5
4 J S Burn (First Trinity)	12	9
5 H G Baynes (First Trinity)	13	13
6 B C Johnstone (Third Trinity)	12	9
7 E W Powell (Third Trinity)	11	5½
D C R Stuart (Trinity Hall) (stroke)	11	0
R Boyle (Trinity Hall) (cox)	8	12

The Lincoln Handicap and Grand National.

Probable Starters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The following are the additional probable Starters in the Lincoln Handicap, to be run on the 19th instant. 10 to 1 the Field:—

OB.
CATTY CRAG.
CRUSADER.

The scratchings are:—

SAXHAM,
CYCLOPS II.

The following are the probable Starters for the Grand National, to be run on the 22nd instant:—

7 to 1 EREMON.
12 to 1 TIMOTHY TITUS.
12 to 1 WOLF'S FOLLY.
12 to 1 ASCETIC'S SILVER.
12 to 1 DRUMCREE.
12 to 1 RED LAD.
12 to 1 RATHVALE.
12 to 1 NAPPER TANDY.
12 to 1 EXTRAVAGANCE.
12 to 1 CENTRE BOARD.
12 to 1 RAVENSCLIFF.
12 to 1 ORGUIL.
12 to 1 BARABBAS.
12 to 1 KILTS.
12 to 1 HERCULES.
12 to 1 TOM WEST.
12 to 1 GLENELLY.
12 to 1 PIERS.
12 to 1 DENMARK.

SECUNDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

Novices' Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 16.

The Final in the Novices' Polo Tournament came off at Begumpett between the Royal Artillery and the 33rd Light Cavalry. The teams were:—

The Royal Artillery.—Mr. Carylon, Mr. Heneage, Colonel Stokes, Captain Stopford (back.)

33rd Light Cavalry.—Major Parsons, Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Ferris, Major Edwards (back.)

The referees were Major Taylor and Captain Ashburner.

There was a fashionable gathering present. The game was from start to finish of a most exciting description, the pace and horsemanship fast and excellent. Captain Stopford was very conspicuous for fearless riding and capital play as was also Colonel Stokes. While for the Cavalrymen Parsons and others of the team displayed expert ability as poloists. Both teams made a drawn game of 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries each at the end of time, and extra chukkers had to be played resulting in a win for the Cavalrymen.

Scores:—

33rd Light Cavalry.—2 goals and 3 subsidiaries.
Royal Artillery.—2 goals and 2 subsidiaries.

SUBALTERN'S POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, MARCH 15.

There was a great assemblage of spectators on the Polo Ground this afternoon to witness the rival match in the Subalterns' tournament between the 10th Hussars and the Lancers. It was one of the finest games played on Umballa Ground and in Indian Polo history. To form a true conception of the close and very equal struggle that was fought out to-day one should recall the sensational games witnessed on Umballa Ground between the 10th Hussars and the 9th Lancers, and again between the two teams of the 9th Lancers; also the more than sensational game between the 7th Hussars and the 8th Hussars, when the former had one of their players incapacitated and the 7th went on with the game with three players—and one of those men was well—and nearly won the tournament. All these events are of the early eighties. We have seen many other good games since, especially last year, and the game to-day was equal in interest. The play from start to finish was watched with bated breath, so engrossed were the public in the evenne ss of the game.

TENNIS CHAMPONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

In the Tennis Champonship, a largs gathering assembled to witness the final Singles. The first set was won very comfortably by Warden by six-three, and his second set even more easily by six-one. The third set was won by Atkinson by seven-five, and both the remaining sets fell to Atkinson by six-three each, who consequently won the Championship.

In the Doubles, Gressod and Jackson beat Burlton and Grimby by six-four and six-three.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 26th January, amounted to Rs. 31,751, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 16,958 The total earnings from 1st January to 26th January were Rs. 98,194, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 91,792.

BOMBAY WTELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

Another Long Card.

LADY JENKINS' SUCCESS.

Thanks to the tremendous entries secured in the races for new Arabs and the Little Arab Plate which necessitated the splitting up of these into three and two races respectively, there was another day of nine events for the Twelfth Extra Meeting. It was a scorchingly hot evening to remind us of the near approach of the end of the Season, but the attendance was once again tremendous and in the brisk business that was done honours were about evenly divided; the races, for the most part, being fairly open.

The day opened with the first division of the Nursery Handicap, and immediately put punters in a good mind as most of the money went on Meerjan though a run on Little Sanaya by his stable made this handsome white pony first on the lists, whereas Dumra, Harcourt and Rackhan found place money. Little Sanaya was at once sent to the front but was quite done with at the bend when he stopped under the whip. Meerjan and Rackhan were left to fight out the finish, and a great one it was with Forster riding another strong finish and landing the former home by a neck, bearing out last week's form.

Mr. M. A. Khan has very early met with success after purchasing Salanic from M. Hossain bin Zaher and in the second division of the above race did punters a good turn. He was made a warm favourite and very early took over command from Happy Land, whose run was but short lived. He reached the bend with Scipio alone dangerous, and going out wide, left Salanic a clear lead with victory assured. Chum Chuman could do no good but just as Heeroo was putting in a regular Williams finish, Engine came out giving punters an anxious time. Heeroo took out his whip, however, and the pony answering gamely pulled off the 'good thing.'

The First Little Arab Plate followed and for this Mudlool was thought good though a run on Vedas threatened his position as favourite. Namdar's run did not last long and Vedas came into the lead closely followed by Mudlool before the bend. On reaching the bend the Chestnut had put paid to the favourite's account and came in very easily. There was no sign of roguishness here and our remarks on this topic when the pony was first subjected to the indignity of blinkers seem now fully justified. He went six furlongs with ease and his rest seems to have brought him on considerably.

Next came the Goodwood Plate, in which punters suffered their first reverse though the uncertainty of it and the mystifying changes in the betting made a number of casual punters fight shy. The field of eleven included three new arrivals, unknown quantities, and one of these, Projecture, was eventually made a very warm favourite, Palindrome's price extending when the R. R S stable came for Metal Maid, in favour of whom Posco had been scratched. The race was a capital one as after Rustile had made the running there was a very small margin in his favour with Adelaide, Projecture, Metal Maid, Epitome with Admiral Crichton just coming almost in a straight line across the track. Rustile had still a bit left in him which, on Kaesen letting him out, won the race, but the majority were uncertain till the numbers went up, sad to judge the placing, except opposite the post, was quite impossible. This is only a repetition of Rustile's performance last year but it was certainly thought, with class such as there was, the time would be better and should have been good for Rossi had he gone in this in preference to the mile.

Five to one the field was to be had up to the time of the raising of the barrier for the ten furlongs of the Lanowli Plate in which Berlin, King Cobweb and Egypt were in demand from Soheil, Mooreed and Ajax. It was a very interesting race to match with Egypt making the pace till Panala took it up and eventually gave way to King Cobweb who led Ajax well in hand. He had the Chestnut in trouble at the bend and staying on easily won a good race with Saheil putting in a fast finish to beat the still disappointing Mooreed who had absolutely shot his bolt.

After momentary disinclination to do much business on the Hunter's Flats, the Books soon found money coming for more than one and there was a good deal of speculation in which Good Luck was made favourite from Hoaxer and Surrey II. The rumour did not take long to spread about the staying powers of Mr. Max Rommel's candidate, but, not making enough use of this nice looking little bay, he was never in the hunt. Mr. Hill on Archie made all the running and held such a long lead at the five furlongs that it seemed impossible he would be caught. Merman, however, came along very full of running followed by Hoaxer and Surrey and passed him, but the last named just fell short at the finish dead beat and Capt. Meynell judging his run to a nicety won with a bit to spare by half a length. Archie stuck to it well and repassed Surrey for a place. Hoaxer's win for his popular owner, a thorough sportswoman, was most popular.

Though but three went out for the Selling Handicap, the betting was very open support from Mr. Shah making Shotover equal favourite with Rossi. Up to the bend the race looked good but from there it was Shotover any how and Kamad came in without having to ask the question with Rossi not beating Freelance too easily.

In the Second Little Arab Plate, Highborn despite twice letting punters down, was made favourite and was then equalled after a call on Vasco who has done nothing of late. The latter ran only fifth after coming late but the former looked a winner when almost on terms with Sahoon on entering the straight. Sahoon, however, somewhat unexpectedly stayed on and finishing gamely just beat the grey whose race it was had he kept straight.

When Maharaja found no bidders last week when entered at Rs. 800 it was remarked in these columns that at such a price he was a remarkably cheap pony. The verification of this came very quickly when he won the third Nursery Handicap rather easily. The way Oomerkhan kept him at it till the post on the last occasion suggested the pony being a slug and now again the whip was out at the bend though the way he bore Saeed down proved he was going well within himself. Mirdas was well backed and got his place so that the wind up was a good one for the public. The only incident in the nature of an accident was when the native lad on Namdar in the first Little Arab Plate came off at the bend. Fortunately he was in the last bunch and escaped with nothing more serious than a shaking.

THE FIRST NURSERY HANDICAP.—Winner Rs. 260, second 100, third, Rs. 50. A Handcap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1906. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Hajee Ally Khaderi's g a h Meerjan, 8-11	Forster 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Rackhan	8-12 Ames 2
Mr A Jamsetjee's b a h Harcourt, 6-10 cd 6-11	Melsom 3
Mr A B Obayed's g a h Rock Salt, 8st.	A Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Anne 9st 3lbs, Makhul 8st 7lbs, Advancement 8st 6lbs, Little Sanaya 8st 3lbs, Turner 8st 3lbs, Basheer 7st 12lbs, (cd. 8st 1lbs,) Dumra 7st 10lbs, Anood 7st 3lbs. Winner trained by Owner.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Little Sanaya, 4 to 1 Meerjan, 5 to 1 Dumra, 6 to 1 Harcourt and Rackhan, 8 to 1 Anne, and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Little Sanaya jumped out in front of Rackhan and Meerjan, but at the three furlongs fell away to third place and coming up outside at the bend was beat. The other two led in that order at the distance, staving Dumra off when he came on the rails.

It was a great finish between the two which Meerjan outside just won by a neck. Harcourt came late inside and was only half a length of beating Turner who also came late. Time—1 min 9 1-5secs.

SECOND NURSERY HANDICAP—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1906. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr M A Khan's ch a h Salanic 9st 2lbs	Heeroo 1
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g g a h Engine 7st 8lbs	Abdoola 2
Mr Shahab Ahmed's b a h Chum Chuman 7st 3lbs	Native 3
Mr Morrison's g a h Young Lomand 9st 5lbs	A Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Thuyyar 8st 8lbs, Fakhri 8st 4lbs, Meedhri 8st 11b, Narcissus 7st 9lbs cd 8st 11b, Mufrud 7st 7lbs, Sib 7st 5lbs. Happy Land 7st 11b cd 7st 12lbs, Namoos 7st 0lb, Scipio 6st 13lbs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Betting:—5 to 4 against Salanic, 2 to 1 Young Lomond, 8 to 1 Scipio and Namoos, 10 to 1 Thuyyar, 12 to 1 Narcissus, Engine and Chum Chuman and longer odds rest.

The Race:—Happy Land jumped out in front but fell back before a furlong and Salanic took up the running from Scipio, and Engine a length and a half off. At the bend Scipio was out of it by going wide and finishing on the tan, Salanic was going well a couple of lengths in front and Chum Chuman came up but could do no good. Heeroo was taking it too easy and Engine coming again made him take his whip out to win by half a length. One and a quarter between next two. Time—1 min 8 5-5secs.

Mudrud is now the property of Mr S A Wahed.

FIRST LITTLE ARAB PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won race value Rs. 500 or over. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Vedas 8st 13lbs	Ames 1
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool, 8st 7lbs	Kaesen 2
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Caravan, 8st 3lb	Yussuff 3
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's g a h Antica, 8st 4lbs	Vining 4

Also Ran:—Multiform 8st 9lbs, Wadi 7st 13lbs cd 8st 3lbs, Florizel 7st 12lbs, Nonplus 7st 6lbs, Sir Lawrence 7st 5lbs, Namdar 6st 12lbs.

Winner trained by C Bleach.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Mudlool, 2 to 1 Vedas, 5 to 1 Antica, 8 to 1 Multiform, 10 to 1 Wadi, 12 to 1 Caravan and longer odds rest.

The Race:—Namdar took a two length lead from Mudlool and Vedas on the rails. At the three furlongs Vedas came up and took the lead, Namdar falling right back and Antica came up from fifth place on the rails passing inside Nonplus and Wadi but could not pass Mudlool who gave Vedas chase and was almost on terms at the distance. Vedas, however, was full of running and came away easily to win by a length and a half, Caravan came late and passing Antica for a place got within a neck of the favourite.

We hope to see another record made in the way of entries another fine race.

The question of motor boat racing has been dropped for the time being as hopeless but if the motor boatists want to race they have only to say so and they will, we are sure, find the Yacht Club more than ready to meet them.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed on Saturday.

Name of Boats.	Time Allows. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Sapphire...	Scr	Capt Muter and R H H Hopkins	2 20	5 32 24	3 12 24
Turquoise	5 36	Mr F J Preston	2 20	5 35 54	3 10 18
Melody...	11 12	Mr J B K Macbeth	2 20	5 42 26	3 11 14

Course No. 12 = 11·2 miles—1st Prize won by Turquoise and 2nd Melody, saves entrance fee. Wind N N W. Strength Fresh Time-limit 7 p.m.

B AND C CLASS COMBINED HANDICAP RACE—For a Cup presented by Mr H R Greaves—Sailed on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Pixie.....	Scr	Mr J E Aspinwall	3 30	6 1 30	2 31 30
Trixie	Scr	Mr C D W Bomb-bright	3 30	5 59 38	2 29 68
Mankin....	7 57	Officers R A	3 30	6 5 38	2 27 41
Erin	1 46	Mr R H Ireland	3 30	6 8 54	2 37 8
Savoyara...	1 46	Mr A Erickson and A E Whitell	3 30	6 7 31	2 35 48
Tomtit ...	10 36	Mr C A Wordsworth & J W Milne	3 30	6 10 50	2 30 14
Lapwing...	19 26	R S J Gillespie	Capt R E	3 30	6 10 43	2 21 17
Maud	19 26	Officers R F	3 30	6 10 54	2 21 28
Midget ...	20 19	Officers R A	3 30	6 18 58	2 28 36
Coralie....	20 19	Mr J G E Metcalfe	3 30	6 28 45	2 38 26
Mog	10 36	Mr C H Byrne		Did not start	
Clutha....	18 35	J J Welch	3 30	6 17 27	2 25 54
Valkyrie..	19 26	Mr N E Johnson	3 30	6 15 38	2 29 14

Course No. special Twice round = 10·6 miles—1st Prize won by Lapwing, 2nd Prize won by Mankin, 3rd Prize won by Maud and 4th Prize won by Midget. Wind N N W. Strength Fresh. Time limit 7 p.m.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Hard by the pretty clump of trees at the foot of the big hill at Sahar was the place chosen for the Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning, and a large assemblage of riders wended their way there as the dawn was breaking. The brushwood on the far side of the hill contained a jackal, which the hounds did not take long to find, as they can only have been a few moments inside the covert before first one hound and then another spoke to the scent. Out into the open they came with great determination and rushed across the Bomanwadi Valley to a wide stretch of particularly dangerous looking melon ground. The numerous deep holes and dried up water courses to be seen all over this piece of ground seem to increase in number the more one has to ride over them, but by leaving everything to our faithful steeds they, with a curious kind of see-saw action, carry us safely into a tract of paddy fields to the left of the village of Sahar. The jackal here took a sharp turn to the right, and the chase was continued over a long line of paddy bunds intersected by a good deal of very rough and stoney ground behind the new Barracks at Vakola. Eventually, when it seemed that we were going to repeat last Thursday's hunt by running into the town of Kurla, hounds were able to put an end to their quarry in some market gardens close to the big tank by the church at Calena. Time still being in hand the Master decided to retun to Sahar to draw the famous covert near the village. These woods usually mean a certain find and yesterday morning was no exception to the rule. This favourite haunt of jackals is of the utmost service to our hunting in the Salsette country. All hunts have their special coverts, and the woods close by Sahar Village are certainly the most useful to us. A jackal is an animal who lives on any sort of offal which he is able to discover, and doubtless the village of Sahar, which can hardly be described as clean, is frequently able to give many a jackal a meal suitable to his vulgar tastes. Be that however as it may, it but rarely happens that a jackal cannot be found in the Sahar village woods. When owning to the scent, hounds hovered about for a short time, apparently not being able to make up their minds in which direction the jackal had taken his departur. The delay was, however, not very protracted, and it was a very pretty piece of hound work to watch. The jackal must have moved about a good deal in the covert before he saw his coast clear, as hounds were speaking to a scent in various parts of the brushwood. As soon as they had made up their minds which way their quarry had gone, hounds tore away all together like a cluster of bees across the Tulsi Pipe and along a delightful tract of riding country, as far as the Backwater which is now almost dry. They ran practically parallel with the Andheri Road, and this charming line of country, full of large banks, good sized cactus hedges and occasional walls, was just what an eager hunter loves. After crossing the Backwater at a well known spot close by the old stone bridge, hounds ran through a very thickly wooded enclosure, but the riders were able to work round on the right hand side, and hit off the pack comfortably on the far side. Continuing over a further line of paddy fields we cross the Kurla-Vehar Road into the lovely Powai Valley. Soon after leaving the road behind us a large dark looking stone-wall has to be negotiated. Most horses took it in great style, but one unfortunate sportsman had occasion to bite the dust. No harm was however done, and he was up again at once and going as strong as ever. Hounds ran over fine galloping country along this charming valley as far as the Hogsback Hill, and at one time it looked as if the jackal was making for the well known earth on this hill. He did not, however, attempt to ascend it at all, but continued to the immense hill, which encloses one side of the beautiful Horshoe Valley. Hounds ran straight up the side of this mountain, which looked almost a slope as the side of a house. A few very eager riders and the hunt officials followed in their wake but the majority of the hunt were able to gallop along to the foot of the hill, and by this means work round into the Horshoe Valley which looked especially pretty in the early morning sunlight. Hounds had rushed straight up the mountain and came down on the other side evidently on close terms with their quarry, and those riders who had elected to attempt this piece of mountaineering had no little difficulty in keeping hounds in view. The Pack continued the chase across this wide grassy valley as far as the big Tansa Water Main, but on reaching this forbidding obstacle, seemed to be slightly at fault. The check, however, was only of a very short duration, as one hound running parallel with the pipe spoke loudly to the scent, thereby calling his comrades after him. They continued to hunt towards the town of Ghat Cooper, but about a couple of hundred yards before reaching the main road, the whole pack seemed to bury itself amongst a lot of sheaves of hay, which had been thrown down a deep nullah. The hunt officials at once dismounted and by pulling away a considerable number of these big bundles of hay, discovered the jackal stone dead at the bottom of the nullah. He had been a game animal, as on more than one occasion at the commencement of the run hounds were perilously near putting an end to him. Altogether it was a very pleasant morning's sport.

Weather permitting, it is just possible we may be able to have one more day's hunting next Wednesday, but information on the subject will be given later, and those anxious to join in the sports should be careful to ascertain.

JACKAL.

SECUNDERABAD FOOTBALL CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 17.

Owing to the former tie, the Royal Fusiliers again played the 13th Hussars "B" team last evening. The Fusilier's combination was obviously superior all through and through; the Hussars played a plucky and fast game, they could make no headway and the Fusiliers won by three goals to nil.

The Fusiliers were unavoidably compelled to play the semi-finals to-day and met the Royal Artillery. In the first half the play was all in the Fusiliers' territory and from a corner kick the Gunners put the ball through the Fusiliers' goal posts and though untouched the Referee awarded them a goal. In the second half the Fusiliers made a powerful attack and kept the game in their opponents' quarter, the latter very rarely getting over half way of the line. They however failed to score.

The gunners accordingly won by one goal to nil. The Fusiliers I am informed purpose lodging a protest against the Referee's decision in the matter of the goal awarded the Artillerymen.

CALCUTTA TENNIS DOUBLES.

The Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

In the Tennis Championship Doubles finals Mr. Atkinson and Captain Roe met Messrs. Greaves and Jackson last evening and a close game was anticipated. On the contrary, however, all was over in an hour or less, the only necessary play being three sets which were won by Messrs. Atkinson and Roe by 6—1 and 6—2 and 6—3.

Major Macdonald, Political Agent, Sibi, has been granted eight months' combined leave from 7th instant.

UMBALLA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, MARCH 16.

The seal of success was put on the Race Meeting by the results of the final to-day. A most attractive Card was put out, but though the idiosyncracies of owners once more manifested themselves and there were depletions in most of the events, yet sufficient numbers were left in to make up very respectable fields, provide very open issues, and close finishes.

Mr Badger, who has been responsible for the whole management and has had no interest in any of the issues and has one of his horses here, has taken the keenest interest in the promotion of this Meeting which has been brought to a most pleasant conclusion. And this observation forces reflection on future prospects of racing at Umballa, for the 12th Lancers leave Umballa next August and it was their sportsmen that rekindled the almost extinguished embers of the sporting spirit that was flickering out here when they arrived. What will be Sialkote's gain will be Umballa's loss when the sporting 12th leave us.

The racing to-day was of a most level order and no winner stood out on the Card in red letters. The attendance has been very full through the three days, and all the visitors are dispersing with pleasant memories of the sporting week, comprising as it has done, of Polo, Racing, Theatricals, Dinners, etc.

The Sussex Regiment, the gallant old 35th, were "At Home" on the Course with their fine Band.

DETAILS.

SERVICE PLATE.

Bryant's Reinforcement 11st. 5lbs...Mr Tomkinson 1
Beaumont's Wales 12st 4lbs...Mon'ble D. Bingham 2
Reynard's Vienard 11st 3lbs .....Mr Dibben 3

Betting:—5 to 4 on Reinforcement; evens Wales and 4 to 1 Vienard.

The Race.—Reinforcement held a slight lead of the others till the seven furlongs, where Wales came to the front and he led till getting over the last Hardle he swerved out wide, letting up Reinforcement, who came away and won by four lengths with one length between the second and third. Time—3 mts. 35 seconds.

VISITOR'S PLATE.

Major Williamson's Jeddah 7st 13lbs...Southall 1
Sydney Smith's Palmy Days 7st 11lbs (carried 7st 12lbs).....Bisesar 2
Capt Winter's Whirlwind 8st 8lbs.....Owner 3

Betting:—6 to 4 on Jeddah; 2 to 1 against Whirlwind and 4 to 1 Palmy Days.

The Race.—Soon after the start, Jeddah settled down in front of Palmy Days with Whirlwind in the rear and there was no change in this order, Jeddah winning by two lengths with fifteen lengths between the second and third. Time—1 mt, 22⅘ seconds.

GRAND STAND PLATE.

Koer Sahib of Patiala's Sago 8st 7lbs.....Southall 1
Major Popham Young's Fabius 9st 9lbs...C Hoyt 2
Sydney Smith's May Queen 8st 2lbs (carried 8st 4lbs).....Capt Winter 3

Also ran: Lady Knight 10st 7lbs Mubarakbakht 10st and Esslemont 6st (carried 7st 9lbs).

Betting:—Evens Fabius; 5 to 2 against Sago; 3 to 1 Lady Knight, 5 to 1 May Queen and 2 to 1 the others.

The Race:—All but Esslemont got off level and Lady Knight led for two and a half furlongs. There she was passed by Sago and May Queen in turn and in the rails Sago drew out and won by two lengths from Fabius who stayed out May Queen by a neck. Time 59 3/5 secs.

MARCH HARE PLATE.

Colonel Morris' RiflemanII 9st 4lb... C Hoyt 1
Miles' Daphne 11st 0lb.....Mr Tomkinson 2

Betting: Evens Rifleman and 5 to 4 against Daphne.

The Race—Rifleman at once went to the head of affairs closely followed by Daphne, and this order was preserved till two fields from home when Daphne drew up level and after landing over the last fence the pair raced up the straight and Daphne's weight telling on her, Rifleman drew out and won by three quarters of a length with half length between her and Rifleman. Time 1min. 9secs.

CHAMPION PLATE.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's Ring Faulka 12st. 7lb. Bechan 1
Henry's Alice 10st 0lb .....C Hoyt 2
Parker's Bakhtyar 9st 10lb.....Taylor 3

Also ran:—Begum 9st and Lady Virginia 7st 7lb

Betting:—8 to 4 against Alice; 3 to 1 Bakhtyar; 6 to 1 Ring Faulka and 8 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Alice was quickest on her legs and led to the three furlongs where Bakhtyar joined her. Three furlongs from home Ring Faulka challenged the leaders and drawing out in the rails won by three quarters of a length with half a length between the second and third. Time—1min. 9 secs

SOUDAN PLATE.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mooslat 7st 9lbs...Southall 1
Capt. Marriott's Wily 10st.....Taylor 2
Capt Bennett's Pardon 9st 4lbs.....Bechan 3

Also ran:—the Ranger 10st and Malabar 8st 7lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Wily; 2 to 1 Mooslat; 4 to 1 The Ranger; 5 to 1 Pardon and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Mooslat closely attended by Pardon led from the start and kept in front till at the distance Wily came up and though displacing Pardon could not quite get on even terms with Mooslat, who won by half a length with one length between the second and third. Time—55 4/5 secs.

NEWMARKET PLATE.

Value Rs. 300; out of which Rs. 200 to the winner; Rs. 100 the second and Rs. 50 to the third.

A Welter Handicap for ponies 14st 2lbs and under, that have not won a Flat Race of the value of Rs. 1,000 or over. Distance—1,000 yards.

Kour Sahib of Patialia's Parlour Maid 9st 11st Southall 1
Butler's The Butler 9st 10lbs.....C Hoyt 2
Sydney Smith's May Queen 8st 0lbs.....Bisesar 3

Also ran Belldaba 10st 4lbs; Blackspot 8st 8lbs Adelina 6st 11lbs (carried 7st 9lbs) and Moonshine 6st 0lbs (carried 9st 11lbs).

Betting.—6 to 4 against The Butler; 2 to 1 Parlour Maid; 4 to 1 Blackspot; 6 to 1 May Queen and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—May Queen was the first to break the line and led to the quarter mile where Parlour Maid caught up and drawing out in the rails won by half a length from The Butler who stayed out May Queen by a length. Time—By Lund and Bleckley's Chronograph, 60 seconds.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SUNDAY, 17TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk rise at Nagpur, Surat, Malegaon Ratnagiri, Bellary, Mormugao, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin, a brisk fall at Allahabad and Jhansi and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Ratnagiri and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 5° to 24° in the Punjab United Provinces, the Indus Valley, Rajputana and at Deesa Veraval and Neemuch, while those of the minimum a def ct of 5° to 8° at Deesa Jaipur, Jhansi Allahabad Cawnpore Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Sholapur and the lowest 53° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in several p ces.

Rain.—Agra Cawnpore Jaipur Raipur, Ajmer and Byd abad rece ved light to moderate showers.

Weather is almost settled everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pl asant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hard ns the gums, prevents tar ar stops decay, gives to the breth a pecular pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising f om decayed teeth or tobacco smoky. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road London England.

THE PROBLEM OF THE COTTON MILL.

Factories in the Southern States.

When an arden opponent of the Child Labor bill declares before the Georgia legislature that the cotton mill is "the greatest missionary agency in the South, one that is doing more for the moral, intellectual, and financial elevation of her poorer classes than all the churches and all the philanthropies combined," one acquainted with the facts may give a qualified assent to his claim. To many of its employees the mill has been the one possible escape from pinching poverty or actual want; to many more, uneducated, and untrained to any form of profitable employment, it has been the instrument which has brought them in contact with civilizing agencies already in existence, or which it has been the policy of the mill to provide.

But, writes a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, it must not be forgotten that these advantages have been purchased in part by the labor—one feels almost like saying the life—of little children. Millowners have used their profits to a commendable extent in improving the conditionof their employees; but so long as it is on record that most of them have opposed all legislation looking to the adequate protection of women and little children, society may wisely decline to resign the whole matter to their discretion as it has been again and again requested to do. With twenty-five per cent of the factory operatives under sixteen years of age, with more than half of these under fourteen, and not a few under twelve, and subject in some states to-night work as well, the South may well consider, for her own sake as well as for that of the children, whether a temporary prosperity may not be purchased at too dear a cost.

It should be added, however, at this point, that the relation of the Southern mill operative to his employer is almost unique. Almost invariably it is one of mutual confidence, and often of [active good-will. While waiting in a manager's office one may sometimes be treated to the sight of an old man, unkept and grizzled, leaning comfortably in at the open window, and giving with cheerful confidence suggestions as to points of management, and may note that such a one is listened to not with impatience or condescension, but with a delightful cordiality of which his own native wit keeps him from taking undue advantage. And in times of of trouble the women go to the officials for counsel or financial aid, with a confidence which is never misplaced. Much as

SUITABLE LEGISLATION

should be insisted upon, to secure it at the cost of this mutual good-will would be to sacrifice something which the best of legal restrictions could not wholly replace. One likes to believe that the co-existence of both is not an impossibility.

Mill people are segregated to an unfortunate degree from the rest of society; but they are not for that reason closely bound to one another. Differences of education, and still more of moral standards, exist among them and create social separations as distinct as elsewhere. The best of these people rank as high as any others in good sence and the essential qualities of worthy character; the worst are the lowest to be found in the white population of the South. Between the extremes is a class, larger than either, as yet but little more developed in some regards than children, and responding readily to the good or the evil of their environment.

THAT ENVIRONMENT ITSELF DIFFERS.

The prosperous mills, such as those at Peiser in South Carolina, the Massachusetts Mills at Lindale, Georgia, and one or two of the Columbus mills, especially when at a distance from other towns or villages, provide for their operatives comfortable dwellings, large grounds with excellent sanitation, schools, churches, sometimes libraries, leisure courses, and other advantages; but in many of the older or less successful mills there is distressingly little to counteract the peculiar hardships and perils incident to factory life. The churches, women's clubs, and benevolent associations antedated and still supplement the philanthropic work of the millowners. Atlanta women maintain seven free kindergartens and a social settlement in their mill districts; Athens has a night school with a most remarkable record: Augusta, in addition to a superior mill school has a parish house which is doing a work out of all proportion to its financial resources, and only explicable by the quality of its workers; and at Columbus is an industrial school which in its essentials might will be duplicated in numberless places in the South, to the lasting benefit, not only of white children, but of the black ones as well. Adjoining states show similar agencies at work. Multiplied ten-fold they would not meet the extraordinary demands of the situation. The need for external aid must always rise above the normal in a working community whose hours of labor run regularly as high as sixty-six a week, with night work not infrequent, particularly when a large proportion of the workers are women and little children. The amount of sickness will also be unusually great, especially as the use of tabacco and snuff is almost universal, even with children. And the necessity for outside influences to quicken the sluggish intellectual and social currents must long exist where illiteracy is so concentrated.

Better, however, than further generalization upon the characteristics and the surroundings of these people will be an account of

A SERIES OF VISIT PAID TO REPRESENTATIVE MILLS.

The first of these was made to a mill community on the outskirts of a large city. Founded nearly thirty years ago, when any expansion of the industry was regarded as an extremely doubtful financial experiment, the houses of the operatives were poor to begin with, and have not been bettered by the wear and tear of time. One of the mills is old also, and saturated with odors which perhaps only fire itself could destroy. The new one standing by its side is, except for the floors, clean, will ventilated, and provided with the best of machinery. The president gives me permission to spend all the time I like in the mills, and the amiable superintendent is my patient guide. He invites full investigation, and when I begin to talk with the workers, with a fine courtesy he busies himself out of earshot and leaves me absolutely free.

But I am otherwise trammeled. What right have I to ask intimate, personal questions of these toilers, more than of other strangers, more than of the men and women of my acquaintance? Yet there is neither resentment nor suspicion in the faces they thrust close to mine, that they may hear above the din and thud of the machinery.

A woman with lustreless hair and eyes and a skin like parchment smiles a little as she looks up from her loom. "No, ma'am, the work ain't te say hard," she says. "Hit's jes' tejus an' confinin.' But a body can make mo' at it than they can in them shops run by furriners, an' be better protected. I like it very well."

"The managers is all mighty kind," another declares; "an' our super is a good man. He was raised in a mill himself, an' knows how a po' person feels." And when questioned about recreation, she answers as a dozen others have done, most of them young girls, "Why, our super he fixes for us to have all kinds o' good religious doin's. There's church, an' Sunday School, and Wednesday night prayer-meetin'"—She stops and tries to think. What other forms of recreation are there for any one to ask for?

I tarry longest in the large spinning-rooms. In the long narrow alleys, lined high with whirling spindles, are childish figures moving slowly up and down, stopping every moment or two to tie a broken thread. Little boys doff the wooden spindles with a celerity that is itself machine-like, and bring others in small wooden carts. A few of the children are rosy and healthy-looking; most are pale and dull-eyed. Their unkempt hair and little cheap calico gowns are covered with lint. The lips of some are almost bloodless, and there is a brown line along them which tells its own story.

"Why do you use snuff? It is very bad for you," I say to a girl of twelve, whose face is colorless except for the blue circles under hes eyes and the dark stains on her white lips. She looks more fit for a hospital than for a spinning-room.

"I reckon hit's good for me," she replies; "it sorter seems to keep this lint fum gittin' in my throat, an' I've got a bad cough."

I ask the same question of another child, a tough wizy-looking little creature, with alert movements and an indomitable spirit of fun in her black eyes.

"I know I ought n't to dip," she says, her eyes twinkling; but I jes' caint he'p it. Hit keeps me fum bein' so lonesome."

"How long have you been at this lonesome work?"

"Fo years." (She is not yet fourteen.)

"Can you read and write?"

"No'm. I caint." Look and voice deprecate the fact, but turn it bravely into a joke. "There's a real good school here; free, too," she adds for the honor of her employers; "but I'm jes' one o' them that don't never git to go to it."

In another spinning-room I find a girl whose bony fingers suggest the claws of a bird, and whose bent shoulders and strange, unchildlike features might give her almost any age. In body she seems about fourteen.

"How long have you worked in the mill?"

"Seven year. Not in this mill."

"Did you ever work at night?"

"Yes'm a long time. But that was befo' I come here."

"Where?"

She names a mill owned and operated by people from a New England state.

I return to the city. Down the long avenue the yellow light fills the space between the rows of tall trees. There is to be some important social function, and handsomely dressed women are crossing the sidewalk to their carriages. But the narrow mill aisles, lined with whirling spindles, are still before me, their sickening odours are lodged in my nostrils. In the yellow twilight the long street seems only a picture; the beautiful women, figures in a dream. It is the toilers in the mill that are the reality.

Another visit was made to a mill in a section of country but recently opened up by the railroads, and with a force of workers which, except for the few who have followed the owners from another state, are absolutely fresh from the mountains. The mill village is two miles from the nearest town, is the sole property of the corporation, and will, in a few years, furnish a complete example of what a mill can or cannot do with primitive human material. Its educational problem is a large one. Two thirds of its large working force are illiterate. But the president had employed teachers and opened a school several weeks before the mill was ready for work.

The equipment of the mill represents the latest improvements in machinery; the arrangements for heat, light, and ventilation are excellent. The workers are full of pride in their work, and not yet recovered from the exciting novelty of handling money of their own earning. The mill has been running five months; the worst-looking person in it is a boy who but three weeks before came down from the mountains.

I stop at one of the drawing-in frames and talk with a girl of refined and really beautiful features, her skin smooth and delicate, her yellow hair drawn smoothly away from her white forehead. "I got to go to school three or four years before we moved here," she says, "and I did love it. I wanted a good education worse than anything in the world."

"But you are earning money now. Why not save your wages and go to school again?"

She shakes her head. The present good has come between her and her fair dream.

I talk with another of the newcomers, a *spooler*. "Do you like this work?"

She throws back her head and smiles. "Yes, ma'am, I do. I'd another sort ruther be here than a workin' in the field, or he'pin' ma around the house Besides, you don't get no pay for that sort o'work."

Before the whistle blows for half past eleven I walk the few rods between the mill and the little village where the operatives live. More than a hundred small frame dwellings, staring and white, stand on a broad slope from which every tree has been carefully cut away. There are no blinds, no concealment of any sort. I stop at the first house on the corner of one of the narrow streets. A woman with gentle brown eyes invites me into her parlor. There is a carpet on the floor, a cabinet organ, new chairs, and a small table. A plaster bust of Shakespeare is on the mantel, and the walls are covered with crayon portraits in wide gilt frames.

The woman has six children and a boarder, and her sister's family are here as visitors. There is not room for me to spend the night; but I may have dinner and supper. On the clean dinner-table there are turnips, potatoes, hash, two kinds of preserves, and sweet-potato custards, with plate after plate of hot biscuits, big and soft, arriving constantly from the tiny stove-room. The customs of the table violate some of the points of etiquette; essentially, they are as fine as could be found in kings' palaces. The young man sitting opposite me, with the fine open face and handsome blue eyes, cannot read, but he eats only after those about him are served, and then modestly and quietly.

"It's a pity them labor agitators ain't got a good job o' work to do," the man of the house says to me. "I've worked for the owners o' this yere mill seven year over in South Ca'lina, an' I'd trust'em a sight sooner'n I'd trust ary one o' them labor fellers. An' as for that Child Labor bill you women air tryin' to pass, it's jes' plum foolishness. Look at my daughter there,—you think the mill's hurt her?"

The girl's cheek is like a damask rose; her black eyes smile at me shyly. "All mill girls do not look like her," I insist.

In the rainy afternoon, in company with the mill physician, I visit house after house. They are furnished chiefly with children, and the kind physician comes opportunely to each, for there is sickness everywhere. The small front room has always two beds in it, sometimes three, and is the general living-room for the family; the only place, also into which a visitor can be taken. The stranger, however, is not received as an intruder into the privacies of family life but as an honored guest; and the childlike freedom and kindliness of the conversation which follows are as touching as they are charming. In more than one house there is no stove, sometimes only a single cooking utensil, a spider or oven, set out on the hearth, the chips on its lid filling the room with smoke which only the visitor seems to find disagreeable. "You will find things looking different in these houses a year from now," the doctor assures me.

Estimates of the new prosperity, however, are now and then qualified. "I like where we come from better," a woman says. "The children likes it down here because there's somebody for 'em to be with. I'd ruther be off ten miles fum anybody than to have folks as clost around me as they air here."

I stop beside an old woman with a face much wrinkled and yellow, but full of good-humor. "Been in the mill long?" I scream above the crash of the looms.

"Hain't never been nowhere else," she screams back cheerfully.

She nods across at another old woman in a straight calico gown and threecornered shawl. "Her an' me's been a-workin' here for pretty night fifty year," she screams again.

Her face is so kindly and so humorous I venture another question. She shakes her head. "Had to work. Some learnt at the Sunday School the big folks had. I did n't. Folks didn't think nothin' about educatin' their children in them days."

But what is merely picturesque in the quaint hill village becomes depressing in the city far to the south. Instead of the little whitewashed cabins and the open country around, are the dingy brick tenement houses, their grime and poverty in full view from the paved sidewalk; and for a hundred workers under a single roof there are a thousand. Some of the many mills are new; some are old and inexpressibly dismal. Passing through one immense room lighted only by electricity, and try to think what it would be to live through thea long, long hours with never a beam of sunshine to cell upon my loom, never so much as the chance of looking up from my flying shuttle to the tranquil face of the sky.

The types of operatives already so familiar are here also,—quiet, self-respecting men going steadily about their work; others whom; ignorance and poverty have brutalized in mind and body; women neatly dressed and contented-looking, and women whose personal appearance shows an inner life equally unregarded and wretched. And always as before, in the long, long alleys of the spinning-rooms, the little children. They look more pallid and listless, I think, than any I have seen; more stunted in body, perhaps because of the climate; though some of them, indeed, are less than twelve years of age. In a little open space I am cheered by a group of doffers using their off period for a game of marbles on the worn, uneven floor. I lean over and talk to them. Their sallow faces make quick response to my interest. "Get down an' play a game with us," one of them says enticingly.

"How old were you when you first went into the mill?" I ask of a toothless, wrinkled woman whose bent shoulders move my heart to pity.

"I never worked in no other mill but this one," she replies, "an' I don't know how old I was when I begun; but I recollek good an'well the first day I come in I had on a new dress that it tuck jes' three yards o' homespun to make."

"And you've been here ever since?"

"Of an' on for a heap over forty year."

She told me also that she could not read a word and that she had been the mother of nine children. "Some of 'em 's dead, an' some's married an' gone," she added patiently. "I works now an' takes keer o' myself, an' I'm glad there's a mill to work in."

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd March 1907 on 504·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,45,000	Rs. 2,80,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	288	555	8	851
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	10,51,928	20,48,590	36,034	31,29,912
Total for 9 weeks ..	12,02,288	23,36,590	30,034	35,86,912
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,60,737	2,85,084	1,795	4,47,626
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	319	565	4	888
Total to corresponding date do. ..	11,47,522	23,22,158	27,960	36,07,640

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 18,626
Decrease to date ..... „ 1,38,728

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd March 1907 on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 300	Rs. 300	....	Rs. 600
Or per mile of Railway	18	17	....	35
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	2,627	3,120	21	5,768
Total for 9 weeks ..	2,927	3,420	21	6,368
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	408	365	2	775
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	21	....	45
Total to corresponding date do. ..	4,681	2,939	61	7,651

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 175
Decrease to date ..... „ 1,283

BY THE WAY.

IN INDIA.

Less important to the Empire than what men of old-time thought of their discoveries is what more modern men of light and leading have thought of British possessions. As men with memories for secret history have recently reminded the world, we lost Java to France because Lord Liverpool knew nothing about it. "Java! Where is Java!" he said. "Let France have it." Similarly we let France have Chandernagore, a territory of some three and a half square miles in the heart of Bengal. Once it rivalled Calcutta in trading importance. It was bombarded and captured by the English in 1757, restored six years later, then twice retaken. In 1816 it was finally restored to the French because our Foreign Minister believed it to be one of the West Indian Islands. Ignorance of geography does not belong wholly to the past. A British Ambassador of our own time has been heard seriously to ask if Madras is not near the Cape of Good Hope, and whether the two places are connected by railway.

A VOICE THAT IS STILLED.

The Prime Minister has rightly informed the ladies who have approached him on the matter that there is no precedent to justify their appearing at the Bar of the House to argue their case for the franchise. To say, however, that the voice of woman has never been raised in Parliament would be inaccurate. Apart from the fact that women were once summoned to Parliament, we have had a lady Lord Chancellor. Moreover, a woman has addressed the Commons. It was not by invitation or arrangement. A fair Quakeress, anticipating the Suffragists of our own day, lifted up her voice, in the time of George II., against the vanity of dress, and let the Commons have it heartily—for half an hour, the records say. Who this lady was the writer has been unable to discover, but those who wish to ascertain more about her may look up their histories for January 7, 1753.

EUTHANASIA

A grave issue is raised by the arrest of a New York lady who is accused of having hastened the death of her mother, who lay in agony from incurable cancer. Only a little while ago American physicians were commending euthanasia. The subject is one which has often been debated in medical circles, and always interests the lay-man. Standard works upon the subject put the case very cautiously. There euthanasia is described as rendering as comfortable as possible the last hours of a person dying of some incurable disease. After a description of the treatment it is added, "in neither case, of course, is the remedy administered with a view to possible cure; but only to alleviate suffering." The great argument against euthanasia, apart from moral considerations, is that the "incurable" so often do get cured: that a dose intended to ease away a hopeless case may rob a man of twenty years of life.

ROUGH MAN'S MEDICINE.

In their rough and ready way, the men and women of the North have a system of euthanasia. They make up their minds at a certain point that a person must die, and that unless the patient have peace and quiet he or she will find sufferings unduly protracted, and inevitable death merely kept at bay for a little time longer. How this feeling finds expression is to be estimated from an incident which occurred during a great fair in a Lancashire town. Steam organs were blaring away near a house in which a woman lay dying. Her husband presently walked across to the showman. "Thon mun stop yon organ a bit, owd lad," he said. "Why?" asked the showman, in surprise. "Well," said the other, "my missis is bad, and while th' organ's playin' hoo corn't die." It has an appalling sound, but the man meant well, and believed that he was only doing his duty to his dying wife.

THE GREAT HEALER.

While it is felt that the doctors have done wonders in so dealing with the wounds of Turner, or Rayner, the man in the Whiteley case, as to give him a chance for his life, it is interesting to remember what wonders nature herself does in this direction, without the skilful assistance of the surgeon. Not many years ago a man died under circumstances which led to a post-mortem examination. The astonishing discovery was made that he had lived for years with a pen-holder and nib in his brain. He had met with an accident in his school days, and for over twenty years three and a half inches of foreign matter had been embedded in his brain. Then something had happened to set up inflamation and an abscess, and the end came swiftly. But in the meantime nature had marvellously dealt with the obstruction.

RING-SIDE LAW.

Apropos of the boxing competition at the National Sporting Club, when does a glove contest end and a prize fight begin? The dividing line is very thin, so thin that members of Parliament had the matter discussed in the House of Commons when Lord Llandaff was Home Secretary. He defined the position in these terms: "If two men, for delight or for exercise, or to test their skill, choose to box with or without gloves it is not an illegal proceeding. If, on the other hand, they fight for the purpose of doing each other serious injury, in order that one of them may become exhausted, that constitutes an illegal fight, whether gloves are used or not." The point as to whether they fight for money or not, he said, did not affect the legal aspect of the case. From the foregoing it might be argued that the man who throughout works for the opening enabling him to plant the cruel knock-out blow is guilty of an illegal act, whether he gets the blow home or not.

THE BLESSINGS OF CIVILISATION.

[Scene: An ante-room in the palace of the Absolute Amir. Several members of the private suite are standing about in attitudes of dejection. The foreheads of all are lined with care, and every eye has a nervous, haunted expression. There is an atmosphere of unrest. A door is opened in the distance, and the strains of "The Coon Band Contest" on a gramophone are heard, mingled with a low moaning sound, which ceases as the door is closed. All start, and shudder. The lines of care deepen.]

First Member of the Suite—(after a painful pause). And it seems only yesterday that we were living our happy, pastoral lives in absolute ignorance of the terror of civilisation.

Second Member of the Suite—(with a sigh). Those were happy, happy days.

Third Member of the Suite.—Do you remember how excited we all were when it got about that we were going to visit the English?

First Member—We jumped with joy.

Second Member—We sang—at least I did.

Third Member—We all sang.

First Member—We thought that the trip might tend to soften the—shall I say animal spirits?—of our Omnipotent Master. We thought that the severity, if I may so describe it, of his methods might be mitigated to a certain extent. We looked forward to an era when punishment by torture should be unknown.

Second Member—(gloomily.) We didn't know when we were well off.

Third Member—Torture! Bah! What is a mere ten dozen with the business-end of a whangee to a true son of Afghanistan? A trifle.

First Member—I believe hung up by the heels is rather jolly when you get used to it.

Second Member—I shouldn't wonder if being roasted a bit isn't rather a pleasant break in the monotonous routine of an everyday business career.

Third Member—And we used to grumble!

First Member—(breaking a sad silence). That's poor old Mahbub Ali, isn't it, in that room? Anybody know what he did?

Fourth Member—Chap was telling me that he trumped the Amir's ace at Bridge.

Second Member—I heard he gave the Amir out l. b. w. in the Palace v Town match just as he was begining to see the bowling a bit.

Third Member—You'r both wrong. I was there when it

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The Hon. R. J. Strutt contributes an interesting note to "Nature" on the occurence of helium in the absence of radio-activity. First discovered in the sun, and only some 25 years later found to be a constituent of the earth, helium is now considered to be one of the products of the breaking-up of the radium atoms which manifests itself in radio-activity. Mr. Strutt has been recently engaged in studying the inactive gases contained in minerals which are not themselves radio-active. Among those examined was beryl from New Hampshire, and this was found to contain helium in much larger quantities than occurs in ordinary inactive minerals. Thus, 250 grams of beryl gave 4·2 cubic centimetres of helium. And Mr. Strutt seems to think there is here a change of the element beryllium into helium without the phenomena of radiation which usually accompany the formation of the latter gas. "It seems likely, he writes, "that we have here a case of rayless change." But if it is the breaking-up of the radium atoms which is the cause of the various emanations which occur in the case of radio-active minerals, it is not easy to understand how the atoms of beryllium can break-up without similar outward manifestations.

THE SMELL OF METALS.

As in some sort connected with radio-activity, and the presumed spontaneous splitting up of the atoms of radio-active matter we may here note some curious experiments on the smell of metals recently carried out by Herr C. Gruhn, of Berlin. The metals experimented with included copper, aluminium, tin, zinc, iron, lead and others. It appears that metals at ordinary temperatures have only a slight smell, which, indeed, many persons cannot perceive at all. When heated, however, they emit a strong odour distinguishable by anyone. The temperature need not be high, 122° F. being sufficient. A strong smell indeed, may often be perceived at 40° or 50° F. If however the heating be continued for about an hour the strong smell first produced gradually diminishes until no stronger than that of the cold metal. When allowed to cool after such prolonged heating no smell is perceived, and another only gives the faint smell of the normally cold metal. If, however, the metal which has thus lost its smell by heating be kept cold for two or three hours it regains its odour. The experiment may be repeated over and over again.

CONCLUSIONS TO BE DRAWN.

Such are the facts elicited by Herr Gruhn's experiments, what are the conclusions to be drawn from them? In the first place Gruhn infers that the smell is due to something given off by the metal, and not to the vaporisation of its own substance. It is not, that is to say, atoms of iron, zinc, &c., which affect the olfactory organs. Some emanations are given off which it is suggested are similar to those given off by radio-active matter. The metal is supposed to retain the odorous matter as water retains carbon dioxide in solution and for each temperature it is able to retain a certain maximum amount. Gruhn claims to have isolated the odorous matter, and finds that it behaves like radio-active emanations. In other words, the scent is due to the breaking-up of the metals, and the production of new substances.

THE TINAMOUS.

Specimens of those interesting birds, the tinamous, are now being offered for sale in Leadenhall Market for the modest sum of 3d each. They are rather larger than quails and are said to be excellent eating, the white flesh of the legs being as good as that of the breast and wings. These birds are the "partridges" of the European colonists in South America though the resemblance is only superficial. The tinamous are a peculiar group of birds containing a number of species, and are characteristic of the neotropical region of Zoologists. They are almost entirely confined to South America, only four species ranging into South Mexico, and none reaching further north. Though outwardly resembling the partridge, they are readily distinguished by the slender elongated beak and slender neck covered with very short feathers. In their structure they have so many peculiarities, however, that they have presented great difficulties to systematic ornithologists. They are usually regarded as a connecting group between the ratitæ, or ostrich group, and the carinatæ, which includes all the more familiar birds. The fact that the male undertakes the duties of incubation is a connecting link with the former. The eggs are peculiar and unlike those of other birds, being like highly burnished metal, or glazed porcelain. In colour they may be pale primrose, sage-green, light indigo, chocolate-brown, or pinkish orange. Darwin met with the tinamous in South America, and remarked on their silliness in allowing themselves to be so easily caught. Later Professor Parker found, on dissection, that they have a very small brain capacity, which may possibly account for it.

BIRDS AND THEIR SONGS.

Do young birds learn their songs by direct imitation of their parents, or is the power of song an innate quality? Some observations made by Mr. W. H. Hudson on a species of tinamou (Rhynchotus rufescens), throw some light on the question. This species has a peculiar and characteristic song or call of its own, and according to Mr. Hudson's observations, it does not require to learn it. A young bird was taken from the nest when just breaking the shell, and brought up in a house where it could never have had the chance of hearing its parents. Yet long before it was full-grown it would retire to a dark corner of the room, and give its characteristic song in great perfection. Here the song must have been innate. The experiments of the Hon. Daines Barrington, in which various species were reared under linnets, and learned and sang the linnet song instead of their own, suggest, on the other hand, that the young bird learns by direct imitation.

EXPERIMENTS WITH NITROGEN.

Interest is being again aroused introgen-fixing bacteria by the experiments of Professor Bottomley, of King's College. Plants, as a rule, although living in an atmosphere containing some 79 per cent. of nitrogen, are unable to avail themselves of it. This free atmospheric nitrogen must be fixed, that is, combined with something else, before they can assimilate it. This, however, does not apply to those lowest of all plants, the bacteria. In 1886, Professor Hellrigal and Dr. Wilfarth found that those curious warts, or nodules, so frequently found on the roots of many spicies of leguminous plants, are caused by colonies of bacteria. These lowly organism were shown to be able to absorb and fix the atmospheric nitrogen. And as these bacteria increase in the root of the plant, some of them become enormously developed, and are then known as bacteroids. These are digested by the host plant, which thus obtains atmospheric nitrogen through the agency of the bacteria. It is an interesting example of what biologists call symbiosis, that is a living together of two organisms for mutual advantage. The bacteria obtain shelter and a share of the nutriment absorbed by the roots of the host, while the latter obtains a supply of nitrogenous matter from the bacteria.

COMMERCIAL BACTERIA.

Seeing that the bacteria had this remarkable power, it seemed evident that they might be utilised to improve a soil poor in nitrogen. And in 1896 Professor Noble, of Saxony, announced the production of cultures of the above bacteria on a commercial scale. Experiments tried in this country with German and American cultures, however, failed to give any satisfactory results, and the idea of innoculating soil or seeds with bacteria did not, therefore, find favour with the agricultural world. This failure was supposed to be due either to the fact that the cultures were not fresh, or that they had been grown in media where they could absorb combined nitrogen, and in consequence became unable to fix the free. But Professor Bottomley, making his cultures under conditions specially favorable to the development of vigour and stamina, claims to have had 90 per cent. successes in the two hundred test cultures sent out last year. The cultures, it may be noted, were made from the nodules on the roots of the alder and eleagnus.

BIRDS IN SWEDEN IN WINTER.

One of the first things that strike a traveller in Sweden is the care bestowed on the wild birds of the country, both in summer and winter. Everywhere, in both town and country, nesting-boxes are provided for them, even on the trees in the public gardens and squares. In the winter time, in the sparsely inhabited country districts, there is hardly a house that does not provide for them in the shape of small bunches and sheaves of grain, generally oats, tied upon poles or on some neighbouring tree or roof of a barn. On the window-sills are placed dainties for the tits in specially constructed boxes; so that the large species of birds, such as the magpies and grey crows cannot rob the weaker. In the cities, too, the same care is shown during the stress of hard winter, and it is a very common sight in both rich and poor quarters to see little bundles of grain tied on the Christmas-trees that adorn the balconies of the flats. In consequence small birds abound around the homesteads and in the streets of the towns and the woods round about are almost deserted. The yellow-hammer, which is quite the commonest bird is as tame and as fat-looking as our cheeky little sparrow of the London streets, and the chaffinches strut daintily among them. The siskin and bullfinch are also quite common in the parks around the towns of Southern Sweden and nowhere have I seen so many or such finely plumaged birds as the bullfinches here so fearless in the now leafless thickets and so handsome a contrast against the back-ground of the pure white snow that seems to intensify the crimson of the breast and the glossy blackness of the head.

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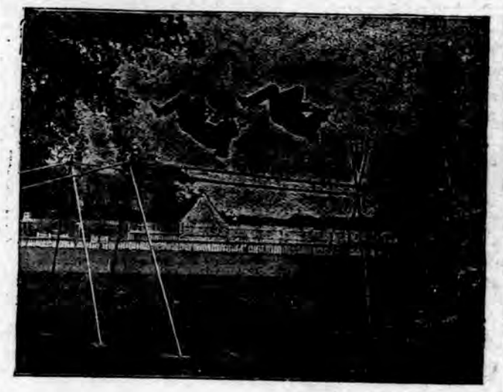

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